



**PRIZE CATTLE SHOW** of the Smithfield Club.—The Annual Exhibition of Prize Cattle, Seeds, Roots, Implements, &c., commences on Tuesday Morning and closes on Friday Evening—9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th December. BAZAAR, KING-STREET, and BAKER-STREET. Open from daylight till nine in the evening. Admission 2s.

**THE ROYAL HOSPITAL**, for the Permanent Care and Comfort of those who by Disease, Accident, or Deformity are hopelessly Disabled for the Duties of Civil Life. Instituted July 31, 1854, at the Mansion House, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the Chair.

The FIFTH ELECTION and SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of this Charity will occur on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street. The Right Hon. the Viscount RAYNHAM, M.P. in the Chair. Ten Patients will be chosen from a List of 107 approved Candidates. The Poll will commence at Twelve o'clock and close at Two precisely. Cases on Payment are taken irrespective of the Elections, and may enter at any time. Information cheerfully supplied at the Office, and Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received. Office hours from Ten to Four o'clock.

ANDREW REED, D.D., Provisional Secretary. Office, 10, Poultry, Nov. 7, 1856.

**KARS and its DEFENDERS**, Painted in Oil, by WILLIAM SIMPSON, Esq. (Author of the well-known work, "The Seat of War"), from engravings afforded to him by General Sir F. Williams, Bart. M.P. G.C.B., Colonel Atwell Lake, G.B., Major Teasdale, &c., and the drawings, sketches, and plans made by them during the occupation of Kars. Part I. Dominic Colnaghi & Co., 13 and 14, Pall Mall East. Publishers to Her Majesty, are now preparing an ENGRAVING from the above Picture. The Picture contains portraits of the 50th of Sept. The Engraving, executed in the highest style of the art, by George Zornli, will be published at the following prices:—Prints, 3s. 3d.; Proof, 5s. 3d.; Engraving, 10s. 3d. Artists' proofs, 12s. 12s. Subscribers' names received at 13 and 14, Pall Mall East.

**THE ANNUAL PICTORIAL NUMBER** of "THE PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR" will be issued as usual in December. It will contain an Illustrated Specimen of each of the most important Gift Books of the Season, and Lists from all the Publishers of Books suitable for Presents. Advertisers will find this a rare opportunity of bringing articles suitable for literary presents under the notice of the public, as the Number is circulated by Booksellers as their "Christmas List." Advertisements should be sent at once to insure a proper display.

Low, Sox & Co., 47, Ludgate-hill.

**MUSICAL LIBRARY.**—Subscription to the Universal Circulating Musical Library, Two Guineas per Annum. Subscribers annually presented with one guinea's worth of Music.—"Unrivalled for the variety and quality of its contents."—*Daily News*.—"In completeness it stands perfectly alone."—*Musical Times*.—"We desire to witness the success of an establishment such as this."—*Observer*. Prospects on application to G. SCUTEMAN & Co., Importers of Foreign Music and Publishers, 86, Newgate-street. The Catalogue is so arranged and classified as to render it most desirable for every lover of music.

**BULL'S LIBRARY for WORKS of HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, and TRAVELS, POETRY, and POPULAR SCIENCE**, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London.—Prospectuses sent free on application.

**PICKERING'S PUBLICATIONS.**—A CATALOGUE of over 130 distinct works issued by this eminent Printer is now published by JOHN CAMDEN HOTCHIN, at 151, Piccadilly, London. Prices, for a short time, same as the wholesale houses.—Free for one stamp.

GRATIS and POST FREE.

**DIPROSE'S CATALOGUE of SECOND-HAND BOOKS**, PART II.: containing a choice Collection of Pictorial Books, with Bibles, Old Ballad Songs, Topography, History, Natural History, and a few scarce Works on Miscellaneous Subjects.

10, Hemming's-row, Trafalgar-square.

**NEW BOOKS.**—At the United Libraries (Churton's & Booth's), 307, Regent-street, London, every new work, English, French, or German, is added as soon as published, and in quantities only limited by the demand. The preference is given to works of History, Voyages, Travels, Biography, Poetry, and Popular Sciences; at the same time the best Novels and lighter literature of the day are not neglected. Terms for Town Subscribers from One to Ten Guineas; for Country Subscribers from Two Guineas upwards, according to the supply required. A List of new books, and any other information, sent on application. 307, Regent-street, London.

**TO NEWS-AGENTS, STATIONERS, and Others.**—In a Fashionable Watering-place on the South Coast.—Mr. PAZ is directed to SELL the TRADE of a News-Agent, Bookseller, and Stationer. The Returns are excellent, and prompt returns in all cases. References: Hon. S. B. Campbell, United States Consul, London; Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary at War; Hon. James Campbell, Postmaster-General; Hon. Robert M. La Follette, Secretary of the Interior; Hon. John M. Brodhead, Comptroller, United States Treasury; Washington, D. C. United States; Hon. N. P. Banks, Speaker of U.S. House of Representatives, Washington.

J. A. BRODHEAD & Co., Boston, United States.

**TO STATIONERS and Others.**—East of the Exchange.—Mr. PAZ is directed to SELL the TRADE of a Stationer, Bookseller, and News-Agent. The Returns are excellent, and may be entered upon for 200 Guineas.—Apply to Mr. PAZ, Auctioneer, &c., Coleman-street.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**—J. A. BRODHEAD & Co. AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 33 and 35, Tremont-street, BOSTON, UNITED STATES, respectfully solicit CONSIGNMENTS of Books, Engravings, Paintings, and Objects of Art and Virtù generally. They pay especial attention to the Sale of such Consignments, and insure for their English friends good prices, liberal advances (when desired), and prompt returns in all cases. References: Hon. S. B. Campbell, United States Consul, London; Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary at War; Hon. James Campbell, Postmaster-General; Hon. Robert M. La Follette, Secretary of the Interior; Hon. John M. Brodhead, Comptroller, United States Treasury; Washington, D. C. United States; Hon. N. P. Banks, Speaker of U.S. House of Representatives, Washington.

J. A. BRODHEAD & Co., Boston, United States.

**LEONARD & CO., AUCTIONEERS,** SALE ROOMS, TREMONT-ROW, BOSTON, U.S. The Subscribers respectfully solicit Consignments for Public Sale in Boston, U.S., for the Exhibition and Sale of which they have unequal facilities, and will return prompt account of Sales.—Refer to TRAIN & Co. 5, India-buildings, Liverpool. LEONARD & CO. Boston, U.S.

### Sales by Auction.

Valuable Books, MSS., &c.—Four Days' Sale.

**MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION**, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on WEDNESDAY, November 26, and three following days, at half-past 12, by public Sale, a Collection of Valuable STANDARD BOOKS, being a portion of the Stock of a Bookseller, deceased, removed from Cornhill, and containing Bowyer's *History of England*, 10 vols. Russia; Hutchins's *History of the World*, 10 vols. Indian Serpents—Quain's *Anatomy*, coloured—Hogarth's Works, Boydell's plates—the *Century's Maps*, 2 vols.—also several Oriental MSS.—an Early English MS. on vellum, circa 1327—and a Fine French MS. of the 15th century—two copies of the *Encyclopédie Britannica*, 7th edition, 21 vols. half-bound—Rousseau's *Œuvres*, de Figures, &c. 18 vols. large paper—Clarke's *Rebellion and Life*, 8 vols.—three copies of the *Waverley Novels*, Abbotsford Edition, 12 vols.—Voltaire, *Œuvres complètes*, de 70 vols.—Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, 7 vols.—Layard's *Nineveh*, 3 vols.—Todd's *Cyclopedia of Anatomy*, 3 vols. two copies—Southey's *Common-place Book*, 4 vols. 4 copies—Edinburgh Cabinet Library, 22 vols.—Murray's *Home and Colonial Library*, 34 vols.—Miller's *Science of War*, 3 vols.—Johnston's *General Gazetteer*, 4 copies—Murray's *Encyclopædia of Geography*, 4 copies—and copies of numerous other modern Publications; also a Collection of Books in quires, containing a good selection of the best in general literature. To be viewed, and Catalogues forwarded on receipt of two stamps.

The Valuable Library of a Clergyman, deceased.

**MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION**, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on WEDNESDAY, December 3, and three following days, at half-past 12, the VALUABLE LIBRARY of a CLERGYMAN, deceased, removed from Hitchin, Hertford, to which is added a PORTION of the LIBRARY of the WELL-KNOWN COLLECTOR, comprising:—In Folio: Lodge's Portraits, 3 vols. morocco—Holy Bible, with Cranmer's Preface, black letter, 1655—Chaucer's Works, 10 vols. 8vo.—Pope's Works, 10 vols. 8vo.—Fordshire Collections, plates—Palmer's Domestic Architecture—Lyon's Gloucestershire Antiquities—Journal des Débats, 1827-31, 27 vols. 8vo.—Bible, 10 vols. 8vo.—Holy Bible, 10 vols. 8vo.—Bible, with Finsen's Plates, 3 vols. morocco—Ferrari's *Bibliotheca Canonica*, 10 vols.—Diez *Conciones in Evangelia*, 4 vols.—Billings's *Baronial Antiquities of Scotland*, 4 vols.—Dehayes, *Cocquilles*, 3 vols. 8vo.—Scott's *Animæ Fossiles*, 3 vols. 8vo.—In Octavo, &c.: Dibdin's *Bibliographical Tour in France and Germany*, and his *Decameron*, 6 vols. morocco—Dibdin's *Northern Tour*, 2 vols. 8vo.—Lodge's *Shakespeare*, 8 vols.—Bewick's *Birds and Quadrupeds*, 3 vols.—Sowerby's *Thesaurus Conchyliorum*, plates published at 20s.—Dürer's, *Palaetologie Française*, 5 vols. and 120 plates—*Revue des Sciences*, 2 vols.—*Revue des Sciences Fossiles*, 2 vols.—Thome, *La Somme Théologie*, 8 vols.—*Jesu Societatis Constitutiones*, &c. 7 vols.—8. Bonaventure, *Œuvres*, 10 vols.—Galland's *Trésor de la Langue Arabe*, 10 vols.—*Biographical Dictionary*, 2 vols.—Dodgson's *Annual Register*, 2 vols.—Edinburgh Review, 92 vols.—Household Words, 10 vols.—a good Selection of Sermons and other Works of Eminent Divines, Classics, Mathematics, Standard Historical Books, &c. in excellent condition. To be viewed, and Catalogues forwarded on receipt of two stamps.

A Good Barrel-Organ, a Musical Box, &c.

**MR. HODGSON will include in the above SALE by AUCTION**, on SATURDAY, December 6, a CAPITAL CHAIR, with three fine seats, containing Twenty-Two, sacred and secular, as well as Mozart's Service No. 12. It is in a fine state of preservation, and suitable either for a Private Family or a Country Congregation. Also, a Musical Box, a Mechanical Organ, and a few other articles, &c. To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

Entire Remaining Copies of that Splendid Work, "Simpson's Seat of War in the East," (Colnaghi's Authentic Series), the Stones of which will be destroyed during the Sale.

**SOUTHGATE & BARRETT** have the honour to announce that they have received instructions to offer for Public Competition at their Rooms, 23, Fleet-street, on MONDAY EVENING, December 15, at half-past 8 o'clock, the entire REMAINING COPIES of that magnificent monument to our Army in the East, that marvellous Artistic Record of the sufferings, the varied operations, and the warlike achievements of our brave Soldiers, so most graciously as being dedicated, by special permission, to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, under the title of SIMPSON'S

SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST,

(Colnaghi's Authentic Series.)

Southgate & Barrett are preparing a Catalogue of the Work, in which each Plate will be fully described; and appended thereto will be a series of Letters from R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, General Sir James Simpson, Rear-Admiral Lord Lyons, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F. Burgoyne, Lord Lucan, General Sir De Lacry Evans, testifying to the truth, artistic merits, and eminently national character of the Work. For the present, therefore, it will be sufficient to state, that the Work is the Grand Imperial Folio Edition of 81 Plates, in the CRIMMEL, being actual hand-drawn (Lithographs to the Queen), and published by Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi & Co. at 15s. Catalogues of the whole Sale forwarded on receipt of 6 stamps.

The Original Glass Negatives, and the limited number of remaining Copies of Photographic Pictures of the War in the Crimea, by Ross & Knight, which obtained such celebrity when exhibited in Pall Mall and Piccadilly.

**SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION**, at their Rooms, 23, Fleet-street, on MONDAY EVENING, December 15, and following evening the whole Remaining Copies of Mr. FENTON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES of the WAR IN THE CRIMEA, being actual hand-drawn of the scenes and circumstances depicted. There was no fancy of the artist to heighten or disguise truth; the places are here as they existed; the people are "habits as they were," even of triumph, or incidents of grief, general or partial, were recorded by a pencil that cannot err; and the natural result was, the universal praise of the artist, and the great success of the sale, and the visitors, but from all who were actors on the scene of renown, and who bore personal testimony to the faithfulness of so many portraits of places and persons; while to the artist was awarded the high Honor of so many orders, medals, and subjects, and disposing his groups, as to give to Nature all the benefit it was capable of deriving from Art. Catalogues of the whole Sale forwarded on receipt of six stamps.

### Engravings and Autographs.

**PUTTICK & SIMPSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 191, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY, November 26, following day, a COLLECTION of interesting ENGRAVINGS of Ancient and Modern Masters, some Choice, and others of the costly engraved Steel Plate, Copyright, and Remaining Impressions of the view of Eton, after Evans by Redaway—some interesting Autographs, and Theatrical Collections (from the Winton sale)—Portfolios, Scrap Books, &c. Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Scientific and Miscellaneous Books, Philosophical Instruments, &c.—Six Days' Sale.

**PUTTICK & SIMPSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 191, Piccadilly, on MONDAY, December 1, and following days, the LIBRARY of the late FREDERIC CATHERWOOD, Esq., Architect and Civil Engineer; also the Library of an eminent Surgeon retired from practice comprising, in addition to many valuable Scientific and Medical Books, a good selection of books in general literature, Books of Prints, a copy of Robert's Holy Land, &c. Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Music and Musical Instruments—Monthly Sale.

**PUTTICK & SIMPSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, early in DECEMBER, a Collection of Valuable MUSIC and INSTRUMENTS of various kinds. Catalogues for this Sale can be made during the next week. Other Literary Property inserted at appropriate Sales. 191, Piccadilly, established 1794.

Plate, Plated Goods, and Miscellaneous; Stuffed Birds, Eggs, Heads and Horns of Animals, &c.

**MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION**, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, November 28, at 1 o'clock precisely, a small PARCEL of PLATE, Plated Articles, Watches, and Miscellaneous; a COLLECTION of BIRDS' EGGS, many of them scarce, Stuffed Birds in Cases, Heads and Horns of various Indian Animals, &c. May be viewed on the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had of Mr. J. C. Stevens, 38, King-street, Covent-garden.

The late MR. YARRELL'S Collections of Birds, Eggs, Fish, Comparative Anatomy, Books, Prints, Drawings, Pictures, Coins, and Interesting Miscellaneous.

**MR. J. C. STEVENS** is directed, by the Executors, to SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on THURSDAY, December 4, and following days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the interesting COLLECTION of OBJECTS of NATURAL HISTORY, &c., of the late MR. YARRELL, Esq. V.P.L.S. and F.Z.S. &c., including specimens of Stuffed British Birds and Animals, of which are the types of his great works, Comparative Anatomy, Birds' Eggs, amongst them the Great Auk and other rarities, Preparations in Spirits, remaining Books and Books of Prints, several Collections illustrative of the progress of Wood Engraving, Folio illustrations of the progress of the Gun Lock, framed Prints and original Water-Colour Drawings and Pictures, Cabinet of Coins, about 120 useful Plates, &c. May be viewed on the day prior and mornings of Sale, and Catalogues had of Mr. J. C. Stevens, 38, King-street, Covent-garden.

Architectural, Mathematical, and Miscellaneous Books.

**MR. L. A. LEWIS will SELL**, at his House, 125, Fleet-street, on THURSDAY, November 28, ARCHITECTURAL BOOKS Durand, *Parallèle des Edifices*—Normand, *Parallèle des Ordres d'Architecture*—Pugin's *Examples of Gothic Architecture*, 3 vols.—Pugin's *Gothic Ornaments*, 2 vols.—and his other Works—Le Roy's *Normandy*—Brandon's *Old Time Roofs*—Brandon's *Gothic Architecture*—Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal, 3 vols.—Dryden's *Works* by Scott, 18 vols. large paper—Priestley's *Theoretical and Miscellaneous Works*, 2 vols.—a large Collection of Mathematical Works—a few Engravings, &c.

**TO BE SOLD by AUCTION**, at 104, High-street, Edinburgh, on FRIDAY, 28th of November, at 1 o'clock.

The COPYRIGHT and STOCK of THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN EVANGELICAL REVIEW, published Quarterly, at 2s. 6d. per Number;

The COPYRIGHT and STOCK of THE NEWS OF THE CHURCHES, including accounts due by Subscribers, published Monthly, at 6d. per Number; and

The COPYRIGHT and STOCK of THE PSALMO-DIST, published Monthly, at 3d. per Number.

Considerable sums have been expended in establishing these Works, and from their having been conducted apart from denominational bias, they enjoy a large amount of confidence from the Religious Public. Their Circulation is on the increase, and, by proper effort, the Sales could be greatly extended. Further information will be furnished by Mr. JAMES KNOX, 104, High-street, Edinburgh, by whom offers will be received.

Fully Illustrated, price 2s. 6d.

**THE AQUAVIVARIUM**, Fresh and Marine, being an Account of the Objects and Principles involved in the Culture of Water Plants and Animals. By E. LANKESTER, M.D.

Is as intelligible as clear writing and a free use of illustrations could possibly make it.—*Examiner*.

Also, fully illustrated, price 2s. 6d. **THE BRITISH FERNS**, (a plain and easy account of), wherein each species is particularly described under its respective genus, and the characteristics of those genera given in words common use. With a Glossary of Technical Terms. By the Rev. E. BOSANQUET, M.A. Second Edition. London: Robert Hardwicke, 26, Duke-street, Piccadilly, and all Booksellers.

A SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED. This day is published, crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

**AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON CONIC SECTIONS, AND ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY**; with a numerous Collection of Examples, progressively arranged. Especially designed for the Use of Schools and Beginners.

By G. HALE PUCKLE, M.A. St. John's College, Cambridge, Principal of Wimpole College, Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Cambridge: Macmillan & Co.



**'APRIL LOVE,'** Painted by ARTHUR HUGHES, and Engraved by HENRY LINTON, forms the principal Engraving in No. 9 of the NATIONAL MAGAZINE, price 3d. Weekly. Sold by all Booksellers.—National Magazine Company (limited), 25, Essex-street, Strand, London.

Just published, price 6d.

**ON ENGRAVING COLLODION PHOTO-GRAPHS** by means of FLORIO Add Gias. By J. H. L. POOLEY. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co. Circumciser: Edwin Bailly. Forwarded, on receipt of seven postage stamps, by Edwin Bailly, Circumciser.

This day is published, 8vo. price 2s.

**THE BANKING ALMANAC AND DIARY,** Year Book of Statistics and Directory for 1857. The Diary is printed on superfine paper. The Almanac, Calendar, and Useful Tables will be found full and complete. The Year-book embraces a variety of Statistics not before attainable. \*s\* Order the Banking Almanac, complete for 2s. Greenbridge & Sons, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row.

**PLATES** by the late J. M. W. TURNER, R.A. The Portraits of JOHN MILTON, edited by Sir EGERTON BRYDGES, Bart. Illustrated with Engravings from Drawings by J. M. W. Turner, R.A. 8vo. cloth, 15s.; or in morocco, 21s. London: William Tegg & Co. 85, Queen-street, Chesham.

Now ready, of every Stationer and Bookseller.

**THE SOLICITOR'S ALMANAC AND DIARY.**

No. 1, Three Days on a page, price 2s. 6d. bound in cloth. No. 2, Two Days on a page, price 4s. half bound in leather. No. 3, One Day on a page, price 5s. half bound in leather.

**THE SOLICITOR'S POCKET DIARY,** price 2s. 6d. in leather tack, with a Portrait of Baron Pollock. Greenbridge & Sons, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row.

**BURNET'S PRACTICAL HINTS ON PAINTING.** 4to. price 4d. 10s.

**A TREATISE ON PAINTING.** IN FOUR PARTS. Illustrated by One Hundred and Thirty Etchings from celebrated Pictures. By JOHN BURNET, F.R.S.

The Parts may be had separately:  
1. ON THE EDUCATION OF THE EYE. Price 1s. 6d.  
2. ON COMPOSITION. Seventh Edition. Price 1s. 6d. boards.  
3. ON LIGHT AND SHADE. Sixth Edition. Price 1s. 6d. boards.  
4. ON COLOUR. Fifth Edition. Price 1s. 11d. 6d. boards.

In royal 4to. with Proof Impressions of the Plates on India Paper, and a Portrait of the Author. Price 8s. 6d. half-bound morocco, gilt tops.

J. & J. Leighton, 40, Brewer-street, Golden-square.

This day is published, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.; or elegantly bound in cloth, with richly gilt back and sides and gilt leaves, price 3s. 6d.

**THE FIVE GATEWAYS OF KNOWLEDGE.**

By GEORGE WILSON, M.D. F.R.S.E. Regius Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh, President of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, and Director of the Industrial Museum of Scotland.

Cambridge: Macmillan & Co.

**THE AQUARIUM AND LONDON JOURNAL** OF MARINE NATURAL HISTORY.—Under this title No. 1 of a Monthly Shilling Periodical will appear January 1st, 1857.

Its pages will contain practical information respecting the construction of Aquaria and the preservation of the objects they are intended to display. The Editor will have the co-operation of a large body of Naturalists interested in Dredging and in the study of Marine Natural History generally. The early numbers will contain Notes upon the Productions of Weymouth, Tenby, Lamlash, Southport, Seaton-Carew, Pile, and various other localities well known as affording rich hunting ground for the Naturalist. British Conchology will occupy a prominent place in the pages of THE AQUARIUM; while room will be found for critical Notices of Books, and for a variety of miscellaneous information bearing upon the subject of Marine Natural History.—Communications may be addressed, ENRON or THE AQUARIUM, care of Mr. Harford Bohn, 45, Essex-street, Strand, London.

**MESSRS. TRÜBNER & CO.** have in preparation, and will publish shortly:

1. BRAUN (Dr. Emil), Introduction to the Study of ART-MYTHOLOGY. In 1 vol. 4to. with 100 Plates.
2. BRAZIL and the BRAZILIANS. By the Rev. D. P. RIDDER, D.D. and the Rev. J. C. FLETCHER. In 1 vol. 8vo. splendidly illustrated in uniform style with the superb Vols. of Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations.
3. DANA'S (James D.) ATLAS of ZOO-PHYTES. In folio, 100 Plates.
4. DANA'S (James D.) Third Supplement to SYSTEM of MINERALOGY. 8vo.
5. DANA'S (James D.) NORTH AMERICAN GEOLOGICAL HISTORY. 8vo.
6. FRANK FORRESTER'S HORSES and HORSEMANSHIP IN AMERICA. By HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT. 8vo. Plates.
7. FREMONT (Col. John Charles) NARRATIVE of his EXPLORATIONS and ADVENTURES in Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, and California. Author's Edition, profusely illustrated, in uniform style with Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations. 8vo.
8. MARGARET: an Original Work of AMERICAN ART. Thirty Outline Compositions. By FELIX G. BARLEY. In folio, bound, elegantly bound in unique ornamental cover.
9. MENKE (Dr. Th.), ORBIS ANTIQUI DESCRIPTIO, 37 Maps, with Letter-press. Small 4to. half-bound.
10. THE GOLDEN A.B.C. Designed by GUSTAVUS KENIG (Illustrator of Luther's Life, edited by the late Archbishop HARE). Engraved by Julius Thier. 36 Plates, oblong 8vo. gilt edges, cloth.

Trübner & Co. American, Continental, and English Booksellers, 15, Paternoster-row, London.

Now ready, price 6d.  
**THE HISTORY OF THE AUTHORIZED VERSION OF THE BIBLE, and the Expediency of its Revision by Public Authority.** Two Discourses delivered by the Rev. EDWARD FAGART, Minister of Little Portland-street Chapel. Edward T. Whitfield, 17s, Strand.

Now ready, Second Edition, with Additions. 5s. cloth.  
**POEMS.** By EDWARD CAPERN, Rural Post-man of Bideford, Devon.  
"His verse is as delicious in sentiment as it is melodious in utterance. It is what poetry was in the sweet days of Burns and Goldsmith."—*Morning Post*.  
David Bogue, Fleet-street.

Just ready, square 8vo. bound in the ancient fashion and richly ornamented, 21s.; morocco, 31s. 6d.  
**RHYMES and RONDELAIES IN PRAISE OF A COUNTRY LIFE,** by Poets of Many Lands. Adorned on almost every page with Pictures by Ansell, Abson, Duncan, Dodgson, Foster, Goodall, Hulme, F. Taylor, and Weir.  
David Bogue, Fleet-street.

**HEATH'S KEEPSAKE FOR 1857.**  
Now ready, price 21s. elegantly bound.  
**THE KEEPSAKE FOR 1857.** Edited by Miss POWER. With Contributions by Mrs. Abby, Barry Cornwall, Robert Browning, Mrs. Browning, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Albert Smith, Charles Swain, Alfred A. Watts, and other popular Authors; and numerous beautifully-finished Engravings, executed under the superintendence of Mr. F. A. Heath.  
David Bogue, Fleet-street.

**THE BOOK OF BEAUTY FOR 1857.**  
Now ready, in a handsome binding, 21s.; with coloured plates, 42s.  
**THE COURT ALBUM; or, Book of Beauty** for 1857. A Series of Charming Portraits of the Young Female Nobility. Beautifully engraved from Drawings by the best Artists; with Biographical and Historical Memoirs.  
David Bogue, Fleet-street.

**NEW BOY'S BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE BOY HUNTERS.'**  
Now ready, fcap. 7s. cloth.

**THE YOUNG YAGERS; or, a Narrative of Hunting Adventures in Southern Africa.** By Captain MAYNE REID. With Twelve Illustrations by William Harvey. "Captain Mayne Reid, the idol of the Boy Readers of England, because *per excellence* and beyond all manner of comparison the writer for them of these healthy, invigorating, delightful books of adventure."—*Star*.  
By the same Author.

1. THE BOY HUNTERS; or, Adventures in Search of White Buffalo. Fifth Edition, 7s.
2. THE YOUNG VOYAGERS; or, The Boy Hunters in the North. Second Edition, 7s.
3. THE DESERT HOME; or, Adventures of a Family lost in the Wilderness. Fifth Edition, 7s.
4. THE FOREST EXILES; or, Perils amid the Wilds of the Amazon. Second Edition, 7s.
5. THE BUSH BOYS; or, Adventures of a Cape Farmer and his Family. Second Edition, 7s.

20, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CHANCERY CROSS.

1.  
**A NEW WORK,**  
BY THE AUTHORESS OF 'THE WIFE'S SISTER,' &c.  
**AGNES MILBOURNE;**  
Or, 'FOY FOUR DEVOIR.'  
In 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 12s.  
WILL BE READY ON TUESDAY NEXT.

2.  
**THE NEW NOVEL,**  
**THE CITY BANKER;**  
Or, LOVE AND MONEY.  
In 3 vols. post 8vo.  
BY THE AUTHOR OF 'WHITEPRIARS,' 'CESAR BORGIA,' &c.  
[Ready.]

3.  
**A NEW EDITION OF**  
**THE OLD VICARAGE:**  
A NOVEL, in 3 vols.  
By MRS. HUBBACK,  
Authoress of 'The Wife's Sister,' 'May and December,' &c.  
[Ready.]

"There has been a harvest of good novels this season, and 'The Old Vicarage' may hold up its head amongst the best. Those searching library catalogues may send for it without fear of disappointment. We advise our readers to get 'The Old Vicarage.'"  
—*Athenæum*.  
"A singularly tranquil air, suggestive of that contentment and peacefulness we unconsciously associate with a 'Vicarage,' pervades this very pleasing story."—*Dispatch*.

CHARLES J. SKEET, Publisher.

## BOOKS FOR BOYS.

New Edition, price 8s. 6d. cloth.

**THE BOY'S OWN BOOK.** A Complete Encyclopedia of all the Diversions—Athletic, Scientific and Recreative—of Boyhood and Youth. Greatly enlarged and improved, with numerous additional Engravings.

2. **THE LITTLE BOY'S OWN BOOK.** A Selection from 'The Boy's Own Book' of the Games and Sports suited to Little Boys. 6s. 6d. cloth.

3. **PARLOUR MAGIC.** New Edition, revised and enlarged, with the addition of several Tricks from the Performances of Messrs. Houdin, Robin, &c. 4s. 6d. cloth.  
David Bogue, Fleet-street.

## GRIMM'S POPULAR TALES.

Just ready, complete in 1 vol. crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.  
**HOUSEHOLD STORIES.** All the most Popular Fairy Tales and Legends of Germany, collected by the Brothers GRIMM. Newly Translated and Illustrated with Two Hundred and Forty Engravings, by Edward H. Wehnert. "Here is, indeed, a treasure for the Nursery, a Translation of the famous Stories of the Brothers Grimm, whose Tales have become as familiar in Germany as 'Little Red Riding Hood' or 'Cinderella' here."—*Athenæum*.  
David Bogue, Fleet-street.

## NEW POEMS.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

**P O E M S.** By EMMELINE HINXMAN.  
London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

Just published, in 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

**SIR ROBERT PEEL as a TYPE of STATESMANSHIP.** By JELINGER SYMONS, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.  
London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

**NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'AMY HERBERT.'**  
Just published, in 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 12s. cloth.  
**IVORS.** By the Author of 'Amy Herbert,' &c.  
London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

In 8vo. with a Woodcut and Eighteen Lithographic Illustrations, price 12s. 6d. cloth, gilt top.  
**MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL TRANSACTIONS,** published by the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Vol. XXXIX.; Second Series, Vol. XXI.  
London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

**NEW WORK BY THE MARQUIS OF NORMANDY.**  
Immediately will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo.  
**A YEAR OF REVOLUTION.** From a Journal kept in Paris in the Year 1848. By the MARQUIS OF NORMANDY, K.G.  
London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

**MR. SWAN'S WORK ON THE NERVES OF THE EYE.**  
In 4to. with Nine Lithographic Plates, comprising Forty distinct Figures, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

**THE ORIGINS OF THE VISUAL POWERS OF THE OPTIC NERVE.** By JOSEPH SWAN, Esq., Author of various Works on the Brain and the Nervous System.  
London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

**NEW WORK BY DR. J. H. NEWMAN.**  
Just published, in fcap. 8vo.  
**THE OFFICE AND WORK OF UNIVERSITIES.** By JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, D.D., of the Oratory.

By the same Author, Second Edition, 8vo. price 12s.  
**DISCOURSES addressed to MIXED CONGREGATIONS.**  
London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

Just published, in 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth.  
**ON POISONING BY STRYCHNIA:** With Comments on the Medical Evidence given at the Trial of William Palmer for the Murder of John Parsons Cook. By ALFRED E. TAYLOR, M.D. F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Chemistry in Guy's Hospital.  
London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

**NEW EDITION OF HUDSON AND KENNEDY'S ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.**  
In post 8vo. with Plate and Coloured Map, price 5s. 6d. cloth.  
**WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.** AN ASCENT OF MONT BLANC by a New Route and without Guides. By the Rev. C. HUDSON, M.A.; and E. S. KENNEDY, B.A. Second Edition, with Two Ascents of Monte Rosa.  
London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

**SECOND EDITION OF THOMAS RAIKES'S JOURNAL.**  
Vols. I. and II. in post 8vo. with Portrait, price 21s.  
**PORTION OF THE JOURNAL kept by THOMAS RAIKES, Esq., from 1831 to 1847,** comprising Reminiscences of Social and Political Life in London and Paris during that period. Second Edition.

"A very entertaining book."—*Times*.  
Vols. III. and IV. (completing the work) are in the Press.  
London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

**THE New Edition of the Rev. T. HARTWELL HORNE'S INTRODUCTION to the SCRIPTURES.**  
NOTICE.—The Volumes are sold separately, as follows:—  
Vol. I.—A Summary of the Evidence for the Genuineness, Authenticity, and Uninterrupted Preservation, and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. By the Rev. T. H. Horne, B.D. 8vo. 15s.  
Vol. II.—The Text of the Old Testament considered: With a Treatise on Sacred Interpretation; and a brief Introduction to the Old Testament Books and the Apocrypha. By S. Davidson, D.D. (Halle) and L.L.D. 8vo. price 15s.  
Vol. III.—A Summary of Biblical Geography and Antiquities. By the Rev. T. H. Horne, B.D. 8vo. 15s.  
Vol. IV.—An Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament. By the Rev. T. H. Horne, B.D. The Critical Part re-written, and the remainder revised and edited by S. F. Tregelles, L.L.D. 8vo. price 15s.  
London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

# WORKS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

ALL BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED WITH COLOURED PLATES.

## *Curtis's Botanical Magazine:*

Comprising the Plants of the Royal Gardens of Kew, and of other Botanical Establishments. By Sir W. J. HOOKER, F.L.S. Published Monthly in Numbers, each containing 6 coloured Plates. 3s. 6d.

## *Journal of Botany and Kew Miscellany:*

Containing Original Papers by Eminent Botanists, and the Botanical News of the Month. Edited by Sir W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S. In Monthly Numbers. One Plate. 2s.

## *Flora of New Zealand.*

By JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, M.D. F.R.S. In 2 vols. 4to. 130 coloured Plates. 12l. 12s.

## *Flora of Tasmania.*

By JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, M.D. F.R.S. Now Publishing in Parts, with 20 Plates. Price 1l. 11s. 6d. coloured; 1l. 1s. plain.

## *Flora of the Antarctic Islands.*

By JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, M.D. F.R.S. 2 vols. 4to. With 200 coloured Plates. 10l. 15s.; 7l. 10s. plain.

## *Rhododendrons of Sikkim-Himalaya:*

An Account of the Rhododendrons recently discovered in the Mountains of Eastern Himalaya. By J. D. HOOKER, M.D. F.R.S. Imperial folio. 30 coloured Plates. 3l. 16s.

## *Sikkim-Himalayan Plants,*

Chiefly selected from Drawings made in Sikkim. The Botanical Descriptions and Analyses by J. D. HOOKER, M.D. F.R.S. Folio. 24 coloured Plates. 5l. 5s.

## *Phycologia Britannica:*

Containing coloured Figures and Descriptions of all the British Sea-weeds. By PROFESSOR HARVEY, M.R.I.A. 4 vols. 360 Plates. 8vo. 7l. 17s. 6d.

## *Illustrations of British Micology;*

Or, Figures and Descriptions of British Funguses. By Mrs. HUSSEY. 4to. First Series, 90 coloured Plates, 7l. 12s. 6d.; Second Series, 50 Plates, 4l. 7s. 6d.

## *The Esulent Funguses of England:*

Their Classical History, Uses, Characters, Development, Nutritious Properties, Modes of Cooking, &c. By the Rev. DR. BADHAM. 8vo. 20 coloured Plates. 21s.

## *Notes and Notions on Created Things.*

First and Second Series. By the Author of 'Episodes of Insect Life.' With numerous Wood Engravings. 12mo. 5s. each Series.

## *Conchologia Iconica;*

Or, Figures and Descriptions of the Shells of Molluscous Animals, with Critical Remarks on their Synonyms. By LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S. F.G.S. Monthly in Parts, each containing 8 coloured Plates. 10s.

## *Conchologia Systematica;*

Or, Complete System of Conchology; in which the Mollusca are described and classified. By LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S. F.G.S. 300 coloured Plates. 2 vols. 4to. 10l.

## *Curtis's British Entomology.*

Completed in 1840, in 193 numbers, forming 16 volumes. With 770 coloured Plates. Price 43l. 16s. Now offered at 21l.

## *Western Himalaya and Tibet:*

The Narrative of a Journey through the Mountains of Northern India. By THOMAS THOMSON, M.D. 8vo. 15s.

## *Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro.*

By ALFRED R. WALLACE, Esq. With Remarks on the Vocabularies of Amazonian Languages, by R. G. LATHAM, M.D. F.R.S. 8vo. 18s.

## *Travels in the Interior of Brazil,*

Principally through the Gold and Diamond Districts. By GEORGE GARDNER, M.D. F.L.S. Second Edition. 8vo. With Plate and Map. 12s.

## *Circumnavigation of the Globe:*

Being the Narrative of the Voyage of H.M.S. Herald, under the command of Captain Kellett, R.N. C.B. By BERTHOLD SEEMANN, F.L.S. 2 vols. 8vo. Tinted Lithographs. 21s.

## *The Last of the Arctic Voyages,*

Under the command of Captain Sir E. Belcher, C.B., with Notes on the Natural History, by Sir J. Richardson, Professor Owen, Thomas Bell, J. W. Salter, and Lovell Reeve. 40 Plates. 2 vols. 8vo. 36s.

## *Zoology of the Samarang,*

Under the command of Captain Sir Edward Belcher, C.B., during the Years 1843-46. Edited by ARTHUR ADAMS, F.L.S. 4to. 55 coloured Plates. 3l. 10s.

## *Zoology of the Herald,*

Under the command of Captain Kellett, R.N., during the Years 1845-51. Edited by PROFESSOR EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S. 3 Parts. 2l. 2s.

## *Botany of the Herald,*

Under the command of Captain Kellett, R.N. C.B., during the Years 1845-51. By Dr. BERTHOLD SEEMANN, F.L.S. 8 Parts. 4l. 4s.

LOVELL REEVE, 5, HENRIETTA-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.



# MR. MURRAY'S LIST.

## FORTHCOMING WORKS.

**LIFE and OPINIONS of GEN. SIR CHARLES NAPIER**; chiefly derived from his Journals, Familiar Letters, &c. By SIR WM. NAPIER, K.C.B. Portraits. Vols. I. and II. Post 8vo.

II.  
**LETTERS from HEAD QUARTERS**; or, Realities of the War in the Crimea. By an OFFICER OF THE STAFF. Portrait of LORD RAGLAN and Plans. 2 vols. post 8vo.

III.  
**LIVES of the LORD CHANCELLORS of ENGLAND**. By LORD CAMPBELL. New and Revised Edition. (To be published in 10 Monthly Volumes.) Vol. I. Crown 8vo.

IV.  
**BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES. A New Edition**, adapted to the Present State of the Law. By R. MALCOLM KERR, Barrister-at-Law. 4 vols. 8vo.

V.  
**SHALL and WILL**; or, Two Chapters on Future Auxiliary Verbs. By SIR EDMUND HEAD. Fcap. 8vo.

VI.  
**DESCRIPTIVE ESSAYS**: contributed to the QUARTERLY REVIEW. By SIR FRANCIS HEAD. 2 vols. post 8vo.

VII.  
**NICOLAS'S HISTORIC PEERAGE of ENGLAND**. A New Edition. Revised and Continued to the Present Time, by WM. COURTHOPE, Somerset Herald. 8vo.

VIII.  
**HISTORY of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH**. From the Election of Gregory the Great to the Concordat of Worms (A.D. 590—1122). By Rev. J. C. ROBERTSON, M.A. 8vo.

IX.  
**PLAIN SERMONS PREACHED to a COUNTRY CONGREGATION**. By the late Rev. J. J. BLUNT, B.D. Post 8vo.

X.  
**HISTORY of the SCOTCH and IRISH POOR LAW**. By SIR GEORGE NICHOLLS, K.C.B. 2 vols. 8vo.

XI.  
**The EARLY FLEMISH PAINTERS**. By J. A. CROWE and G. B. CAVALCASELLE. Woodcuts. Post 8vo.

XII.  
**CEYLON: PAST and PRESENT**. By SIR GEORGE BARROW, Bart. With an elaborate New Map. Post 8vo.

XIII.  
**The EDUCATION of CHARACTER**. By Mrs. ELLIS. Post 8vo.

XIV.  
**A NARRATIVE of the GUNPOWDER PLOT**. By DAVID JARDINE, Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo.

XV.  
**BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS**. The most compact Edition yet published. Crown 8vo. (Uniform with "MURRAY'S HANDBOOKS.")

## CLASSICAL and SCHOOL DICTIONARIES, &c.

By WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D.  
Classical Examiner in the University of London.

The following are now ready:

DR. WM. SMITH'S **LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY**. Based on the Works of FORCELLINI and FABRUS. 8vo. 21s.

II.  
DR. WM. SMITH'S **SMALLER LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY**. Abridged from the above Work. Square 12mo. 7s. 6d.

III.  
DR. WM. SMITH'S **DICTIONARY of GREEK and ROMAN ANTIQUITIES**. Second Edition. Woodcuts. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

IV.  
DR. WM. SMITH'S **SMALLER DICTIONARY of ANTIQUITIES**. Abridged from the above Work. Woodcuts. Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

V.  
DR. WM. SMITH'S **DICTIONARY of GREEK and ROMAN BIOGRAPHY and MYTHOLOGY**. Woodcuts. 3 vols. 8vo. 5l. 15s. 6d.

VI.  
DR. WM. SMITH'S **DICTIONARY of GREEK and ROMAN GEOGRAPHY**. Woodcuts. (To be completed in 2 vols.) Vol. I. 8vo. 34s.

VII.  
DR. WM. SMITH'S **CLASSICAL DICTIONARY for SCHOOLS**. Compiled from the above two Works. Third Edition. 8vo. 15s.

VIII.  
DR. WM. SMITH'S **SMALLER CLASSICAL DICTIONARY**. Abridged from the above Work. Woodcuts. Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

IX.  
DR. WM. SMITH'S **SCHOOL HISTORY of GREECE**; from the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest, with the History of Literature and Art. Woodcuts. Seventh Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

X.  
**QUESTIONS on DR. WM. SMITH'S HISTORY of GREECE**. For the Use of Schools and Teachers. By Rev. CHARLES BICKMORE. Post 8vo. [On Dec. 10.]

XI.  
**A SCHOOL HISTORY of ROME**; from the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Empire, with the History of Literature and Art. By DEAN LIDDELL. Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. (Uniform with Dr. Smith's 'GREECE.') [On Dec. 10.]

XII.  
**GIBBON'S DECLINE and FALL of the ROMAN EMPIRE**. A New Edition. Edited, with Notes, by DR. WM. SMITH. Maps. 8 vols. 8vo. 7s. 6d. each.

XIII.  
DR. WM. SMITH'S **STUDENT'S GIBBON**; Being an EPILOGUE of the 'DECLINE and FALL' With Woodcuts and Tables. Crown 8vo. [On Dec. 10.]

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET.

*In the Press, and speedily will be published,*

BY THE  
**REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY,**  
Rector of Eversley, and Canon of Middleham,

## TWO YEARS AGO.

In 3 vols. crown 8vo. cloth.

*Lately published by the same Author,*

I.

### *The Heroes: Greek Fairy Tales for my Children.*

With Eight Illustrations drawn on Wood by the Author. Beautifully printed on tinted paper, and elegantly bound in cloth, with gilt leaves, 7s. 6d.

"The fascination of a fairy tale is given to each legend." *Examiner.*

"Mr. Kingsley has imbued his narrative with a classical feeling, and thrown over it the glow of a rich imagination and a poetical spirit."—*Spectator.*

"It is admirably adapted for the perusal of young people, who will grow both wiser and merrier while they read." *Morning Post.*

"If the public accepts our recommendation, this book will run through many editions."—*Guardian.*

II.

### *A Second Edition of 'Westward Ho!'*

Or, the Voyages and Adventures of Sir Amyas Leigh, Knight, of Borrough, in the County of Devon, in the reign of Her most Glorious Majesty Queen Elizabeth. Rendered into modern English. 3 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, 12. 11s. 6d.

"Mr. Kingsley has selected a good subject, and has written a good novel to excellent purpose."—*The Times*, Aug. 18, 1855.

"Noble and well timed."—*Spectator.*

III.

### *A Third Edition of Glaucus; or, the Wonders of the Shore.*

With a Frontispiece. Fcap. 8vo. beautifully bound in cloth, with gilt leaves, 3s. 6d.

"As useful and exciting a sea-side companion as we have ever seen."—*Guardian.*

"Its pages sparkle with life, they open up a thousand sources of unanticipated pleasure, and combine amusement with instruction in a very happy and unwonted degree."—*Eclectic Review.*

IV.

### *A Second Edition of Phaethon; or, Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers.*

Crown 8vo. boards, 2s.

"Its suggestions meet half way many a latent doubt, and, like a light breeze, lift from the soul clouds that are gathering heavily, and threatening to settle down in wintry gloom on the summer of many a fair and promising young life."—*Spectator.*

"One of the most interesting works we ever read." *Nonconformist.*

V.

### *Alexandria and Her Schools.*

Being Four Lectures delivered at the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh. With a Preface. Crown 8vo. cloth, 5s.

"A series of brilliant biographical and literary sketches, interspersed with comments of the closest modern, or rather universal application."—*Spectator.*

Cambridge: MACMILLAN & Co.

## PAUL JERRARD'S CREAM AND GOLD SPECIAL PRESENTS.

Now ready, the Cloth Edition, price 17. 1s.

### THE FLORAL SOUVENIR:

Consisting of a Series of Flowers painted from Nature, and of the natural size, which have been described as emblematic of the passions and feelings in the works of the poets of different nations.

These Plates, richly Coloured in fac-simile of the original drawings, are accompanied by Verses printed in Gold, within a rich border, illustrative of the passions, sentiments, and feelings to which the flowers refer.

The decoration of the Presentation Page of this Volume consists of a Picturesque Scroll, supported by sprays of Forget-me-Not; and the Title is a rich design of suitable character.

Cloth Fancy Binding. Price 17. 1s.; or 14. 11s. 6d. in PAUL JERRARD'S Patent Binding.

Mr. Jerrard has now Thirteen different Volumes of these elegant Drawing-Room Books, appropriate for Marriage, Birthday, or Annual Presents, while their sterling merit stamps them as proper for all times.

One of the principal features in Mr. Jerrard's 'DRAWING-ROOM BOOKS' is the elegant Presentation Page which accompanies all his Gift Books. These Presentation Pages are enriched with an appropriate Decoration, different in each volume, inclosing a space in which the name of the donor and of the person to whom the book is presented may be inscribed.

\* \* \* Prospectuses may be had of the Publisher.

London: PAUL JERRARD, 111 and 170, Fleet-street.

### JAMES MADDEN,

### ORIENTAL BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER,

8, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON,

HAS RECENTLY PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING BOOKS.

With Illustrations, in 1 vol. crown 8vo.

### I S M E E R ;

Or, SMYRNA AND ITS BRITISH HOSPITAL IN 1855.

By A LADY.

"We are sure a good book like the present will be welcomed in every family. It needs only to be pointed out to be widely read."—*Atlas.*

"We can strongly recommend the book to our readers. It is written throughout in an animated style." *Medical Gazette.*

"With this quotation we must bid adieu to 'Ismeer.' If our readers wish during this pleasant summer time for a book which shall read like a novel and yet contain real facts of a most interesting kind; if they wish to know how bravely our poor soldiers bore their sufferings, and how bravely, too, a noble band of women overcame all that was repulsive, and ministered to their necessities, they will thank us for recommending this delightful volume. It is the work of a true-hearted woman. We hope that in the next edition of 'Ismeer' she will no longer think it necessary to conceal her name." *Morning Chronicle.*

In 2 vols. post 8vo. with Portrait of the Author,

### SYRIA AND THE SYRIANS.

By GREGORY M. WORTABET, Beyroot, Syria.

"These volumes contain a delightful narrative of a tour through the most interesting portion of the Turkish dominions. We scarcely know a book more worthy of being placed in the hands of youth as a guide and companion in acquiring a deep knowledge of the scenes recorded in Scripture; while his well-written description of the antiquities and beauties of Syria—and we may here especially mention his notice of Damascus and its neighbourhood—will delight the reader by the vivid pictures they give him of the attractiveness of the country."—*Morning Chronicle.*

The Second Edition, with much new matter on Russia, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 17. 1s.

### NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY FROM HERAUT

TO

**KHIVA, MOSCOW, AND ST. PETERSBURG,**  
During the late Russian Invasion of Khiva, with some Account of the Court of Khiva and the Kingdom of Khaurism.

By MAJOR JAMES ABBOTT, Bengal Artillery.

"We have said enough and quoted enough to induce our readers to seek these highly entertaining volumes." *Nonconformist.*

"It has seldom fallen to our lot to read a more interesting narrative of personal adventure. Rarely, indeed, do we find an author whose constant presence, through almost the whole of two large volumes, is not only tolerable, but welcome."—*Economist.*

The Second Edition, price 7s. 6d.

### THE THISTLE AND THE CEDAR OF LEBANON.

By HABEEB RISK ALLAH, EFFENDI.

"One of the most delightful books on the East that we have read."—*Standard.*

"Often as Syria and its inhabitants have been described by English travellers, strangers and pilgrims in the land, we have now for the first time a more vivid picture, drawn by the graphic pencil of a native artist, and marked by the simplicity of truth. Both the Syrian and the English scenes possess the charm of novelty in manner, style, and feeling." *European Times.*

NOW READY, at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.

**MRS. CORE'S NEW NOVEL,  
A LIFE'S LESSONS.****MR. ARLE.**

2 vols.

"Mr. Arle" is a work of a very high order, and we are offering it no light tribute when we say that in style and conception it reminds us of the writings of Mrs. Gaskell."  
John Bull.

"The book is much above the general run of novels in thought and freshness."—Spectator.

HURST &amp; BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to HENRY COLBURN, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

New Book by the Author of 'Lorenzo Benoni' and 'Dr. Antonio.'

Just ready, fcap. 8vo. price 4s.

**THE PARAGREENS ON A VISIT TO THE  
PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.**

ILLUSTRATED BY JOHN LEECH.

Edinburgh: THOMAS CONSTABLE &amp; Co. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS &amp; Co.

On December 6,

**LADIES OF THE REFORMATION.  
SECOND SERIES.**

GERMANY, SWITZERLAND, FRANCE, ITALY, and SPAIN.

By the Rev. JAMES ANDERSON,  
Author of 'Ladies of the Covenant,' &c.

Nearly a Hundred Illustrations, from Designs by JAMES GODWIN, GEORGE THOMAS, E. K. JOHNSON, &amp;c.

Cloth antique, 12s. 6d.; calf extra, antique, 21s.

BLACKIE &amp; SON, Warwick-square, City, London; and Glasgow and Edinburgh.

**NEW VOLUME OF MISS STRICKLAND'S ROYAL BIOGRAPHIES.**

Just published, price 10s. 6d.

**THE SIXTH VOLUME  
OF  
LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF SCOTLAND,**

AND ROYAL PRINCESSES CONNECTED WITH THE REGAL SUCCESSION.

By AGNES STRICKLAND.

**Continuing the Life of Queen Mary.**

The richness and abundance of the material, especially the results of the recent discoveries, have rendered it necessary to exceed the limits at first proposed for this biography, which will be concluded in the next volume.

Vols. I. to V. may be had, price 10s. 6d. each.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD &amp; SONS, Edinburgh and London.

47, LUDGATE-HILL, Nov. 20, 1856.

**DRED. BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.**

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND Copies of this Work having been printed, and the different Editions being nearly exhausted, the Publishers have resolved to respond to the general demand for a Cheaper Edition; and with the hope of a much more extended circulation, announce, that on the 1st of December an entirely New Edition will be issued.

**Price ONE SHILLING and SIXPENCE in Ornamental Boards.**

Early orders are requested, so that a sufficient number may be prepared.

The following may still be had:—Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s.; post 8vo. 1 vol. 6s. cloth; and a few copies of the 2 vols. 12s. cl.

Also,

**THE HILLS OF THE SHATEMUC.**

By MISS S. WARNER,

Author of 'Wide, Wide World.'

Cheap Edition, fcap. 8vo. with Frontispiece, 1s. 6d.; with fine Illustrations, boards, 2s. 6d.; cloth, 3s.; post 8vo. 6s.

SAMPSON Low, SON &amp; Co. 47, Ludgate-hill.

**BOOKS OF ADVENTURE for BOYS.**

Price 3s. 6d. each, cloth; or 4s. gilt edges.

**THE CASTAWAYS;** or, Adventures of a FAMILY in SOUTHERN AFRICA. By A. BOWMAN. With Eight Illustrations by Harrison Weir.

2. **ESPERANZA;** or, the Home of the Wanderers. By A. BOWMAN. With Eight Illustrations by Birket Foster.

3. **VOYAGE and VENTURE;** or, Narratives of Perils by Sea and Land. With Eight Illustrations.

4. **ROLANDO'S TRAVELS;** or, Adventures in a Tour Round the World. With Eight Illustrations by W. Harvey.

5. **ISLAND HOME;** being the Adventures of Six Young Crusoes, cast on a desolate Island. Illustrated.

CATALOGUES of NEW WORKS suitable for PRESENTS or PRIZES, gratis.

London: George Routledge &amp; Co. 2, Farringdon-street.

**New PRESENT BOOKS for GIRLS.**

Price 3s. 6d. each; or 4s. gilt edges.

**HILDERED THE DAUGHTER.** By Mrs. CROSSLAND. With Eight Illustrations by John Gilbert.

2. **MATILDA LONSDALE.** By C. ADAMS, Author of 'Edgar Clifton.' With Eight Illustrations.

3. **HEROINES of HISTORY.** By Mrs. O. F. OWEN. With Illustrations by John Gilbert.

4. **INFLUENCE.** By the Author of 'A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam.' With Eight Illustrations by John Gilbert.

CATALOGUE of NEW BOOKS suitable for PRESENTS or PRIZES, gratis.

London: George Routledge &amp; Co. 2, Farringdon-street.

Serials ready on the 1st December.

**ROUTLEDGE'S SHAKESPEARE.** Edited by STAUNTON, and Illustrated by John Gilbert. Part I. Price 1s.

2. **CRAIG'S UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY,** including all the Terms used in Literature, Science, and Art. Part III. Price 6d.

3. **NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA,** founded on the Penny Cyclopædia, but brought down to the Present Time, by great additions. Part I. Price 1s.

PROSPECTUSES or SHOW BILLS forwarded free on receipt of one stamp.

London: George Routledge &amp; Co. 2, Farringdon-street.

**NEW BOY'S BOOK.**

In 1 vol. price 3s. 6d. cloth; or 5s. gilt edges.

**EVERY BOY'S BOOK:** a complete Cyclopædia of Sports and Amusements, intended to afford Recreation and Instruction to Boys in their play hours or leisure time, with upwards of 600 Illustrations by W. Harvey and Harrison Weir.

2. **D'AULNOY'S FAIRY TALES,** now first translated into English, by J. R. PLANCHÉ; with Illustrations by John Gilbert, and a Portrait.

"For the first time, thanks to Mr. Planché, we children of every growth have the 'Fairy Tales' of the Countess D'Aulnoy set fairly before us."—Charles Dickens.

London: George Routledge &amp; Co. 2, Farringdon-street.

**NEW ILLUSTRATED PRESENT BOOKS.**

Price 5s. each, cloth; or 5s. 6d. gilt edges.

**LILLIAN'S GOLDEN HOURS.** By MISS METEYARD. With Eight Illustrations by John Absolon.

2. **SAXELFORD:** a Story for Boys. By E. J. MAY, Author of 'Louis's School Days,' with Eight Illustrations by Absolon.

3. **FABLES:** Original and Selected. By NORTH-COTE. With 275 Illustrations by W. Harvey.

4. **GAY'S FABLES:** a new Revised Edition, with Notes by the Rev. O. F. OWEN, and 120 Illustrations by W. Harvey.

All suitable alike for Presents or Prize Books.

London: George Routledge &amp; Co. 2, Farringdon-street.

**ROUTLEDGE'S CHEAP SERIES.**

Price 5s. boards.

**MARGUERITE DE VALOIS.**

By A. DUMAS.

Also, lately published,

**OUR MISCELLANY (1s.)** By YATES and R. BROUGH.**ENGLISH TRAITS (1s.)** By R. W. EMERSON.**TWENTY YEARS AFTER (2s.)** By A. DUMAS.**DRAFTS FOR ACCEPTANCE (1s. 6d.)** By RAYMOND.**WILD SPORTS in the FAR-WEST. (1s. 6d.)**

By GERSTAECKER.

Complete Lists of nearly 300 Volumes gratis on application.

London: George Routledge &amp; Co. 2, Farringdon-street.



NEW BURLINGTON-STREET.

**MR. BENTLEY'S LIST.**

I.

**THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE** of HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD. Now First Collected. With nearly 100 New Letters. The whole now first chronologically arranged, and a copious Index added. Edited by PETER GUNNINGHAM, F.R.S. 8vo. volumes, with numerous fine Engravings, &c. price Half-a-Guinea each volume.

\*a\* The Work to be completed in Eight Volumes.

II.

**THE OLD MONASTERY:** a Novel. By the Author of 'Clara; or, Slave Life in Europe.' Adapted by LADY WALLACE. 2 vols.

III.

**LETTERS of JAMES BOSWELL,** Author of 'The LIFE of DR. JOHNSON.' Now First Published from the Original MSS. With Illustrations and Notes. 8vo.

IV.

**THE PRIVATE JOURNAL of JUDGE-ADVOCATE LARPERT,** attached to the HEAD-QUARTERS of LORD WELLINGTON during the Peninsular War, from 1812 to its close. Edited by the late SIR GEORGE LARPERT, Bart. New and Cheaper Edition. 8vo. handsomely bound, 10s. 6d.

V.

**SYDNEY FIELDING: the DOMESTIC HISTORY of a GENTLEMAN who served under their Majesties George the Fourth and William the Fourth.** By EDWIN KEENE. 2 vols.

VI.

**MEMOIRS of SIR ROBERT PEEL.** By M. GUIZOT, Author of 'History of Oliver Cromwell,' &c. 8vo.

VII.

**HISTORY of the PAPACY,** from the Earliest Period to the Reformation. By the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, Author of 'The Latin-English Dictionary.' New and Cheaper Edition. 8vo. 12s.

VIII.

**NATURAL RELIGION.** By M. JULES SIMON. Translated by J. W. COLE. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by the Rev. J. B. MARSDEN, A.M., Author of 'The Early and Later Puritans,' 'History of Christian Churches and Sects.' Post 8vo.

IX.

**MONARCHS RETIRED FROM BUSINESS.** By DR. DORAN, Author of 'Lives of the Queens of England,' &c. 2 vols. post 8vo. with Illustrations, 21s.

X.

**HISTORY of CHRISTIAN CHURCHES and SECTS,** from the Earliest Ages of Christianity. By the Rev. J. B. MARSDEN, A.M., Author of 'The Early and Later Puritans.' New and Cheaper Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

XI.

**LETTERS of QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA,** including her Private Correspondence with Charles I. By Mrs. G. P. EVERETT GREEN, Author of 'Lives of the Princesses of England.' Post 8vo.

XII.

**MADELEINE: a TALE of AUVERGNE.** Founded on Fact. By JULIA KAVANAGH. Cheaper Edition. Handsomely bound, 3s. 6d.

XIII.

**RECOLLECTIONS of the LITERARY LIFE of MARY RUSSELL MITFORD; or, Books, Places and People.** Written by Herself. 2 vols. with a Portrait, 12s.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,  
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

**HURST & BLACKETT,**

Successors to Mr. Colburn,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS.

**ART and NATURE at HOME**

and ABROAD. By G. W. THORNBURY, Esq., Author of 'Shakespeare's England,' 'The Monarchs of the Main,' &c. 2 vols. 21s.

**MEMOIRS of the COURT of the REGENCY;** from Original Family Documents. By THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, K.G. Complete in 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits.

**THE OXONIAN in NORWAY.** By the Rev. F. METCALFE, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. 2 vols. with Illustrations, 21s.

**REVELATIONS of PRISON LIFE;** with an INQUIRY into PRISON DISCIPLINE and SECONDARY PUNISHMENTS. By GEORGE LAVAL CHESTERTON, Twenty-five Years Governor of the House of Correction, at Coldbath Fields. Second Edition, revised. 2 vols. 21s.

**LAKE NGAMI; or, Explorations and DISCOVERIES during FOUR YEARS' WANDERINGS in the WILDS of SOUTH-WESTERN AFRICA.** By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON. Second Edition, royal 8vo. with Map and upwards of Fifty Illustrations, representing Sporting Adventures, Subjects of Natural History, &c. 30s. handsomely bound.

**LIFE of MARGUERITE D'ANGOULEME,** Queen of NAVARRE, Sister to Francis I. By Miss FREER. Second Edition, revised. 2 vols. with fine Portraits, engraved by Heath, 21s.

**LIVES of the QUEENS of ENGLAND.** By AGNES STRICKLAND. Cheap Edition, with all the late Improvements, and Portraits of every Queen. Complete in 8 vols. price 7s. 6d. each, bound.

**PEPYS' DIARY.** Cheap Standard Edition, with all the recent Notes and Emendations. 4 vols. uniform with 'Evelyn's Diary,' price 6s. each, bound.

**THE CRESCENT and the CROSS.** By ELIOT WARBURTON. Twelfth Edition, with 15 Illustrations, 6s. bound.

**JOURNAL of ADVENTURES with the BRITISH ARMY;** from the Commencement of the War to the Fall of Sebastopol. By G. CAVENDISH TAYLOR, late 95th Regiment. 2 vols. 21s.

**THE WANDERER in ARABIA.** By G. T. LOWTH, Esq. 2 vols. with Illustrations, 21s.

**THE OLD COURT SUBURB; or, MEMOIRALS of KENSINGTON, REGAL, CRITICAL, and ANECDOTAL.** By LEIGH HUNT. Second Edition. 2 vols. 21s.

**SCOTTISH HEROES in the Days of WALLACE and BRUCE.** By the Rev. ALEXANDER LOW, A.M. 2 vols. 21s.

**PEN and PENCIL PICTURES.** By THOMAS HOOD. 1 vol. with numerous Illustrations by the Author. 10s. 6d. bound. [Just ready.]

**THE NEW NOVELS.**

**A LIFE'S LESSONS.** By Mrs. GORE.

**EDGAR BARDON.** By W. Knighton, M.A.

**Mr. ARLE FASHIONABLE LIFE;** or, Paris and LONDON. By Mrs. TROLLOPE.

**OUT ON THE WORLD.** By Dr. OWGAN.

**ARTHUR BRANDON.**

**THE YOUNG LORD.** By the Author of 'THE DISCIPLINE OF LIFE.'

**HORATIO HOWARD BRENTON.** By CAPT. SIR E. BELCHER, R.N.

**JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN.**

**MODERN SOCIETY in ROME.** By J. R. BESTE, Esq. Second Edition.

**MARGARET and her BRIDESMAIDS.** 3 vols.

**ROSA GREY.** By the Author of 'ANNE DYBART.' 3 vols. [Just ready.]

**BELL & DALDY'S**  
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1.

This day, in 2 vols. post 8vo. price 21s.

**STORIES by an ARCHÆOLOGIST and his FRIENDS.**

Contents.—The Lost Books of Livy—The Crimson Drop—The Pentadachm of Ptolemy—Discoverers and their Persecutors—The Imperial Barber—The Student of the Vatican—The Field of May—The Auletæ—The Figure in the Tapestry—The Manola of Puerto-de-Santa-Maria.

"The stories all have life in them, and the spice of Archæology with which they are flavoured gives a relish that is new, although produced out of the oldest things."—*Examiner*, Oct. 25, 1856.

"We may confidently recommend these volumes to our readers as one of the best collections of stories that have lately appeared."—*Critic*, Nov. 1, 1856.

2.

In 8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.

**AN ESSAY on the EXISTENCE and ATTRIBUTES of GOD.**

By EDWARD STEERE, LL.D., University College, London.

"Dr. Steere has worked hard at his subject, read much, and gives in notes interesting and instructive fragments of his research, while in his text he attempts, with much success, to fuse into a single argument the chief part of what has been said by different thinkers, to demonstrate the existence of God and his goodness."—*Examiner*, Oct. 25, 1856.

3.

Second Edition, re-written and greatly enlarged, in post 8vo. with several Illustrations, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

**LECTURES on CHURCH-BUILDING,**

WITH SOME PRACTICAL REMARKS ON BELLS and CLOCKS.

By E. B. DENISON, M.A.

"Mr. Denison gives the clearest and most rational account of the merits and demerits of all the distinct styles of English Architecture of any which I have yet met with."—*Bishop Terrot's Address*.

4.

In 2 vols. royal 4to. cloth, price 21s. 12s. 6d. each.

**DETAILS of GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE,**

Measured and drawn from existing Examples.

By J. K. COLLING, Architect, Author of 'Gothic Ornaments.'

5.

With Illustrations, cloth, gilt edges, 5s.

**THE PRINCESS ILSE:**

A Legend. Translated from the German.

By Lady MAXWELL WALLACE.

"A charming and graceful little legend of the rise and progress of a German river. The moral is excellent, and enhances instead of deadening the interest of the story. We do not think that either children or grown-up people can fail to be pleased with 'Princess Ilse.'"—*Athenæum*.

Nearly ready, by the same Author,

**VOICES from the GREENWOOD.**

6.

Third Edition, 16mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.

**PARABLES from NATURE.**

By Mrs. ALFRED GATTY,

Author of 'Worlds not Realized,' &amp;c.

"It was no bad idea to stoop to the insect world, and therefrom draw lessons of wisdom, both worldly and spiritual. This the authoress has done in a simple and sensible way. The instruction is in itself valuable, and it is agreeably imparted."—*Athenæum*.

7.

By the same Author, in 16mo. cloth, price 2s.

**WORLDS NOT REALIZED.**

"The book is nicely written, and much useful information almost imperceptibly given, by its skilful introduction into the history and interest of the characters themselves."—*Churchman*.

Also, nearly ready,

**THE EMBLEM BOOK.**

BELL &amp; DALDY, 136, Fleet-street.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1856.

## REVIEWS

*Aurora Leigh.* By Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Chapman & Hall.

OUR best living English poetess—our greatest English poetess of any time—has essayed in 'Aurora Leigh' to blend the epic with the didactic novel. The medium in which the story floats is that impassioned language—spotted and flowered with the imagery suggested by fancy or stored up by learning,—which has given the verse of Mrs. Browning a more fiery acceptance from the young and spiritual, and her name a higher renown than any woman has heretofore gained.

We dwell on the sex of the author of 'Aurora Leigh' in no disrespectful spirit of comparison, but simply because to overlook it is rendered impossible by the poetess herself. 'Aurora Leigh,' into which she says "have entered her highest convictions upon Life and Art," is her contribution to the chorus of protest and mutual exhortation, which Woman is now raising, in hope of gaining the due place and sympathy which, it is held, have been denied to her since the days when Man was created, the first of the pair in Eden. Who can quarrel with the intent? Who would silence any struggle made by those who fancy themselves desolate, oppressed, undervalued,—to unlock the prison-doors,—to melt the heart of injustice? Mrs. Browning is never unwomanly in her passionate pleadings for women: unwomanly she could not be, after having wrought out that beautiful and tender conception of Eve, which gives such peculiar grace to her 'Drama of Exile.' Her Confession (for like all works of its class, 'Aurora Leigh' has in it a tone of confession,) amounts to an admission of failure: its conclusion is that indicated from another point of view by Mrs. Hemans, in her 'Properzia Rossi.' The moral is the insufficiency of Fame and Ambition, be either ever so generous; to make up for the absence of Love:—a class-vindication wound up by an appeal against class-separation. Thus, as in all the works of its kind, which women have so freely poured out from their full hearts during late years, we see the agony more clearly than the remedy. We are shown, at first, restlessness disdaining quiet; till, fevered and forlorn, as time and grief do their work, the restless heart ends in courting the very repose it so scorned when first tendered. But while Truth closes the tale, in its progress Imagination has been strained beyond permissible freedom. In brief, we regret to declare that Mrs. Browning's longest and most matured effort, jewelled though it be with rich thought and rare fancies, is in its argument unnatural, and in its form infelicitous.

Aurora Leigh is a born poetess, the child of an English father and an Italian mother,—on the father's side connected with wealth and old name. She is sent over to England, when an orphan, to be cared for and educated by a maiden aunt,—that well-worn spectral apparition of convention in buckram, without which no tale of woman's aspirations, it seems, can be told. Such persons, whose narrow capacities bring on limited views of duty, have been long abused; but their time, it appears, has not yet come. Meanwhile, they serve their turn with those who make fantastic panoramas of life. Without such aunts (grim substitute for the stepmother of ancient romance!) no woman of genius could be cradled into poetry through wrong; and Mrs. Browning only adopts a convention in denouncing convention. Aurora is wooed by her cousin, Romney Leigh,

a rich, high-hearted philanthropist, to whom her heart is not disinclined. But he is too big in the consciousness of his own philanthropy; and waywardly she conceives the idea that she is asked to become his wife in a strain of persuasion unworthy the ear of a great and gifted woman,—that she is sought from low motives, (as, indeed, are most wives,) and that her career, as an unassisted and independent woman of genius, will be brighter if she retains her heart in her own keeping. Accordingly Aurora rejects Romney as a husband,—spurns his generous attempts to smooth the path of life for her by tendering a share of the family fortune. Putting on poverty as a singing-robe, she adopts authorship in London, becomes famous and admired, and dwells like a star apart. Foiled of his object, Romney Leigh embraces his plans of social reforms with an earnestness, in which there is the intoxication of a wounded spirit as much as the conviction of one called to the priest's office. He opens a phalanstery, affects only the society of the sick, sorrowful, or guilty, and, willing to attest his superiority to class prejudice by the most solemn act a man can do, prepares to marry one Marian Erle, a milliner's apprentice,—who is humble, ignorant, but as devoted and as noble in her way as either Romney or Aurora. The latter (in spite of her having begun to discover that she had made a mistake in rejecting her cousin, and in fancying that fame could supply the place of love) seeks out Marian. The girl's story is powerfully told, but is unreal in the poetry and holiness of nature it reveals in one nurtured, tortured, and beset as she has been. Such resistance as hers must have hardened the victim in the struggle,—whereas Marian is soft as a briar-rose, besides being pure as the dew-bead on it. Aurora welcomes and embraces her with enthusiastic devotion. Not so other of Romney's female friends. A wicked influence is at work against the poor sempstress:—a woman of fashion, one Lady Waldemar, who has fallen in love with Romney Leigh, (and for his sake, with Christian socialism) so practises upon Marian, that on the appointed wedding-day, when St. Giles and St. James are bidden to church to see the Socialist gentleman married (a parade somewhat insolent in its condescension), the bride is not forthcoming, but in her place a mysterious letter. Instead of the bridal revel, where Rank and Rags were to sit at the same board, there is a brawl in the church:—Marian is gone—no one knows whither.

As years roll on, Aurora's authorship prospers. She is praised in the reviews—she is a lion in London *soirées*; and from not any of the most common-place and frivolous of these transactions, with all their train of prosaic and poverty-stricken adjuncts, does our artist shrink as a subject for art. Nevertheless, Aurora finds out that she is alone in spirit after all; and more sure than she cares to own, by a rumour in the *coterie* that Cousin Romney is about to marry this evil Lady Waldemar, she resolves to give up England for a time, and go home to Italy. On her way—in Paris—she lights on Marian, now the unwedded mother of a beautiful boy, and learns from her the sequel of her story: how Lady Waldemar had not only detached her from the noble gentleman who would have married her; had not only, as we have seen, prevailed on her to give up Cousin Romney; but, under pretext of sending her out to the Colonies, had allowed her to fall into the hands of an infamous woman, by whom Marian—herself innocent—was forced into ruin. In this hideous page of the romance Mrs. Browning puts forth all her power. Aurora at once takes the outraged Marian to her heart, carries her

off with her child to Italy, and writes home her disclosure of Lady Waldemar's machinations—in order that it may reach Romney. After them, in due course of time, he arrives. By the old trick, well worn in novels and plays, Aurora receives him, under the misapprehension that he is Lady Waldemar's husband; but he presently assures her that, so far from being so, he has come to Italy still to marry Marian, and to adopt the child of violence and misery as his own. Once more, however, and this time unprompted by all except her own nature, Marian refuses to marry Romney;—assuring him that she does not love him now; that indeed she never did love him as he deserved to be loved; that she will live for her child, and no creature else; and it is in this crisis that Aurora and Romney at last come to an understanding. The artist has found the hollowiness of Art to fill and to satisfy; and the philanthropist's experiences are drearier still. He has been rewarded for his care for the vile and the humble by having his father's house burnt over his head—in the catastrophe having lost his sight, it is hinted, owing to the vengeance of Marian's reprobate father.

Such is a brief sketch of the argument of 'Aurora Leigh'; and not a few who read it will be tempted to say, This looks not like a poem, but a novel, belonging to the period which has produced 'Ruth,' and 'Villette,' and 'The Blithedale Romance.' We will not stop to ask how far the invention be true to life and to art; since the form of its presentment may be pleaded in excuse for anything unreal in character, false in sentiment, or exaggerated in incident, which exists in the plot and the persons working it out. But what are we to say if we waive purpose—if we do not discuss the wisdom of the form selected (large concessions these, yet due to one so gifted and so passionately in earnest as Mrs. Browning)—if we treat 'Aurora Leigh' as a poetical romance? Simply, that we have no experience of such a mingling of what is precious with what is mean—of the voice of clarion and the lyric cadence of harp with the cracked school-room spinet—of tears and small-talk—of eloquent apostrophe and adust speculation—of the grandeur of passion and the pettiness of modes and manners—as we find in these nine books of blank verse. Milton's organ is put by Mrs. Browning to play polkas in May-Fair drawing-rooms, and fitted out by her with its *Æsthetic Review* stop, which drones out lengths and strains of a strange quality. But it yields, too, beneath her fingers those glorious chords and melodies, which (musicians have fancied) are the real occupation and utterance of that instrument. Is this severe? Let any one that thinks so take the following commencement of the scene in the church at Romney's interrupted wedding as a passage from a poem:

We waited. It was early: there was time  
For greeting, and the morning's compliment;  
And gradually a ripple of women's talk  
Arose and fell, and tossed about a spray  
Of English *as*, soft as a silent hush,  
And, notwithstanding, quite as audible  
As louder phrases thrown out by the men.  
—'Yes, really, if we've need to wait in church,  
We've need to talk there.'—'She? 'Tis Lady Ayr,  
In blue—not purple! that's the dowager.'  
—'She looks as young.'—'She flirts as young, you mean!  
Why if you had seen her upon Thursday night,  
You'd call Miss Norris modest.'—'You again!  
I wait with you three hours back. Up at six,  
Up still at ten: scarce time to change one's shoes.  
I feel as white and sulky as a ghost.  
So pray don't speak to me, Lord Belcher.'—'No,  
I'll look at you instead, and it's enough  
While you have that face.'—'In church, my lord! fie, fie!'  
—'Adair, you stayed for the Division?'—'Lost  
By one.'—'The devil it is! I'm sorry for't.  
And if I had not promised Mistress Grove.'  
—'Constituents must remember, after all,  
We're mortal.'—'We remind them of it.'—'Hark,  
The bride comes! Here she comes, in a stream of milk!'  
—'There? Dear, you are asleep still; don't you know  
The five Miss Granvilles? always dressed in white

To show they're ready to be married."—"Lower!  
The aunt is at your elbow."—"Lady Maud,  
Did Lady Wald tell you she had seen  
This girl of Leigh's?"—"No—wait! 'twas Mrs. Brookes,  
Who told me Lady Waldemar told her—  
No, 'twasn't Mrs. Brookes."—"She's pretty?"—"Who?  
Mrs. Brookes? Lady Waldemar?"—"How hot!  
Pray is't the law to-day we're not to breathe?  
You're treading on my shawl—I thank you, sir."  
—"They say the bride's a mere child, who can't read,  
But knows the things she shouldn't, with wide-awake  
Great eyes. I'd go through fire to look at her."  
—"You do, I think."—"And Lady Waldemar  
(You see her, sitting close to Romney Leigh;  
How beautiful she looks, a little flushed!)  
Has taken up the girl, and organized  
Leigh's folly. Should I have come here, you suppose,  
Except she'd asked me?"—"She'd have served him more  
By marrying him herself."—"

"Ah—there she comes,  
The bride, at last!"

"Indeed, no. Past eleven.  
She puts off her patched petticoat to-day  
And puts on May-fair manners, so begins  
By setting us to wait."

Surely the above is in the step of Mrs. Gore's  
prose, without its pungency. Or is the follow-  
ing more poetical?

Five acts to make a play,  
And why not fifteen? why not ten? or seven?  
What matter for the number of the leaves,  
Supposing the tree lives and grows? exact  
The literal unities of time and place,  
When 'tis the essence of passion to ignore  
Both time and place? Absurd. Keep up the fire,  
And leave the generous flames to shape themselves.

'Aurora Leigh' contains too many pages as  
perversely trivial, too many passages as care-  
lessly dry, as the above. We cannot forgive  
either the flippancy or the dreary disquisition  
from one like Mrs. Browning, when her theme,  
too, is of art and artists. Such are affectations,  
not discoveries. There is humanity even in  
May-Fair babble; there may be thought in  
criticism, be it ever so clear; but to bring *Mr.*  
*Yellowplush*, with his powder and calves, into a  
serious poem of grief and aspiration;—and when  
we would see *Corinna* to come upon a Gifford  
or Conder nibbling his pen for a succinct para-  
graph,—these things, we repeat, are novelties  
to which no diffusion of the new light will  
reconcile serious readers.

Why these fopperies and mistakes grieve us  
in Mrs. Browning we will show forthwith; for  
not one of her former works is richer in passages  
of power and beauty, in noble lines and lofty  
thoughts than 'Aurora Leigh.' The following  
is full of a half-severe, half-humorous observa-  
tion, not exceeded by Cowper's most terse and  
true character in verse. Here is the being to  
whom the Italy-born Poetess was confided when  
arriving as a child in England.—

I think I see my father's sister stand  
Upon the hall-step of her country-house  
To give me welcome. Her stoody straight and calm,  
Her somewhat narrow forehead braided tight  
As if for taming accidental thoughts  
From possible pulses; brown hair pricked with grey  
By frigid use of life (she was not old,  
Although my father's elder by a year),  
A nose drawn sharply, yet in delicate lines;  
A close mild mouth, a little soured about  
The ends, through speaking unrequited loves,  
Or peradventure niggardly half-truths;  
Eyes of no colour,—once they might have smiled,  
But never, never have forgot themselves  
In smiling; cheeks, in which was yet a rose  
Of perished summer, like a rose in a book,  
Kept more for ruth than pleasure,—if past bloom,  
Fast fading also.

Next comes an apology, too (to use the word  
in its secondary sense), made by the artist for  
the direction of her studies, which is very grace-  
ful and tender.—

I read much. What my father taught before  
From many a volume, Love re-embodied  
Upon the self-same pages: Theophrast  
Grew tender with the memory of his eyes,  
And Elian made mine wet. The trick of Greek  
And Latin, he had taught me, as he would  
Have taught me wrestling or the game of five  
If such he had known,—most like a shipwrecked man  
Who heaps his single plaster with goats' cheese  
And scarlet berries; or like any man  
Who loves but one, and so gives all at once,  
Because he has it, rather than because  
He counts it worthy. Thus, my father gave;  
And thus, as did the women formerly  
By young Achilles, when they plained the veil  
Across the boy's audacious front, and swept

With tuneless laughs the silver-fretted rocks,  
He wrapt his little daughter in his large  
Man's doublet, careless did it fit or no.

But, after I had read for memory,  
I read for hope. The path my father's foot  
Had trod me out, which suddenly broke off,  
(What time he dropped the wallet of the flesh  
And passed) alone I carried on, and set  
My child-heart 'gainst the thorny underwood,  
To reach the grassy shelter of the trees.  
Ah, babe! the wood, without a brother-babe!  
My own self-plat, like the red-breast bird,  
I'll back to cover all that past with leaves.

This, again, is charming.—

Many fervent souls  
Strike rhyme on rhyme, who would strike steel on steel  
If steel had offered, in a restless heat  
Of doing something. Many tender souls  
Have strung their loose on a rhymeless thread,  
As children, cowpals!—the more pains they take,  
The work more withers. Young men, ay, and maids,  
Too often sow their wild oats in tame verse,  
Before they sit down under their own vine  
And live for use. Alas, near all the birds  
Will sing at dawn,—and yet we do not take  
The chaffering swallow for the holy lark.

Here is a true strain of the poetry of London,  
taken from a later book of the poet's confessions.

So, happy and unafraid of solitude,  
I worked the short days out,—and watched the sun  
On lurid morns or monstrous afternoons,  
Like some Druidic idol's fiery brass,  
With fixed unflickering outline of dead heat,  
In which the blood of wretches pent inside  
Seemed oozing forth to incarnadine the air,—  
Push out through fog with his dilated disk,  
And startle the slant roofs and chimney-pots  
With splashes of clock, and clock, and clock.  
Fog only, the great tawny weltering fog,  
Involve the passive city, strangle it  
Alive, and draw it off into the void,  
Spires, bridges, streets, and squares, as if a sponge  
Had wiped out London,—or as noon and night  
Had clapped together and utterly struck out  
The intermediate time, and cloaking themselves  
In the act. Your city poets see such things,  
Not despicable. Mountains of the south,  
When, drunk and mad with elemental wines,  
They rend the seamless mist and stand up bare,  
Make fewer singers, haply. No one sings,  
Descending Sinai: on Parnassus mount,  
You take a nodule to climb, and not a muse,  
Except in fable and figure: forests chant  
Their anthems to themselves, and leave you dumb.  
But sit in London, at the day's decline,  
And view the city perish in the mist  
Like Pharaoh's armaments in the deep Red Sea,—  
The chariots, horsemen, footmen, all the host,  
Sucked down and choked to silence,—then, surprised  
By a sudden sense of vision and of tune,  
You feel as conquerors though you did not fight,  
And you and Israel's other singing girls,  
Ay, Miriam with them, sing the song you choose.

The following, too, is eloquent in its sarcasm.

Distrust that word.  
"There is none good save God," said Jesus Christ.  
If He once, in the first creation-week,  
Called creatures good,—for ever, afterward,  
The Devil only has done it, and his heirs;  
The knaves who win so, and the fools who lose;  
The world's grown dangerous. In the middle age,  
I think they called malignant fays and imps  
Good people. A good neighbour, even in this,  
Is fatal sometimes,—cuts your morning up  
To mischief-mend of the very smallest talk,  
Then helps to sugar her boken at night  
With your reputation. I have known good wives,  
As chaste, or nearly so, as Potiphar's;  
And good, good mothers, who would use a child  
To better an intrigue; good friends, beside,  
(Very good) who hung succinly round your neck  
And sucked your breath, as cats are fabled to do  
By sleeping infants. And we all have known  
Good critics, who have stamped out poet's hopes;  
Good statesmen, who pulled ruin on the state;  
Good patriots, who, for a theory, risked a cause;  
Good kings, who disembowelled for a tax;  
Good popes, who brought all good to jeopardy;  
Good Christians, who ate still in easy chairs,  
And damned the general world for standing up.—  
Now, may the good God pardon all good men!

How bitterly I speak,—how certainly  
The innocent white milk in us is turned,  
By much persistent shaming of the sun!—  
Sink up the sweetest in us, and enough  
With men, it drops to foolish curd, too sour  
To feed the most untender of Christ's lambs.

We have spoken of the passion thrown into  
the frightful story of Marian Erle. What we  
now cite will explain itself.—

"And you call it being lost.  
That down came next day's noon and caught me there  
Half gibbering and half raving on the floor,  
And wondering what had happened up in heaven,  
That suns should dare to shine when God himself  
Was certainly abolished.

"I was mad,—  
How many weeks, I know not,—many weeks.

I think they let me go, when I was mad.  
They feared my eyes and loosed me, as boys might  
A mad dog which they had tortured. Up and down  
I went by road and village, over tracts  
Of open foreign country, large and strange,  
Crossed everywhere by long thin poplar-lines  
Like fingers of some ghastly skeleton Hand  
Through sunlight and through moonlight evermore  
Pushed out from hell itself to pluck me back,  
And resolute to get me, slow and sure;  
While every roadside Christ upon his cross  
Hung reddening through his gory wounds at me,  
And shook his nails in anger, and came down  
To follow a mile after, wading up  
The low vines and green wheat, crying, 'Take the girl!  
She's none of mine from henceforth.' Then, I knew,  
(But this is somewhat dimmer than the rest)  
The charitable peasants gave me bread  
And leave to sleep in straw: and twice they tied,  
At parting, Mary's image round my neck—  
How heavy it seemed! as heavy as a stone;  
A woman has been strangled with less weight:  
I threw it in a ditch to keep it clear of me;  
And ease my breath a little, when none looked;  
I did not need such safeguards,—brutal men  
Stopped short, Miss Leigh, in insult, when they had seen  
My face,—I must have had an awful look."

Two Florentine pictures; the first in the open  
air.—

I rode once to the little mountain-house  
As fast as I could find my father there,  
But, when in sight of 't, within fifty yards,  
I dropped my horse's bridle on his neck  
And passed upon his flank. The house's front  
Was cased with lingots of ripe Indian corn  
In tessellated order, and device  
Of golden patterns: not a stone of wall  
Uncovered,—not an inch of room to grow  
A vine-leaf. The old porch had disappeared;  
And in the open doorway, sat a girl  
At plaining straw,—her black hair strained away  
To a scarlet kerchief caught beneath her chin  
In Tuscan fashion,—her full open eyes,  
Which looked too heavy to be lifted so,  
Still drooped and lifted toward the mulberry-tree  
On which the lads were busy with their staves  
In shout and laughter, stripping all the boughs  
As bare as winter, of those summer leaves  
My father had not changed for all the silk  
In which the ugly silk-worms hide themselves.  
Enough. My horse recoiled before my heart—  
I turned the rein abruptly. Back we went  
As fast, to Florence.

The second an interior.—

Musing so,  
I walked the narrow unrecognized streets,  
Where many a palace-front peers gloomily  
Through stony visors iron-barred, (prepared  
Alike, should foe or lover pass that way,  
For guest or victim,) and came wandering out  
Upon the churches with mild open doors  
And plaintive wall of vespers, where a few,  
Those chiefly women, sprinkled round in biots  
Upon the dusky pavement, knelt and prayed  
Toward the altar's silver glory. Oft a ray  
(I liked to sit and watch) would tremble out,  
Just touch some face more lifted, more in need,  
Of course a woman's—while I dreamed a tale  
To fit its fortunes. There was one who looked  
As if the earth had suddenly grown too large  
For such a little humped-backed thing as she;  
The pitiful black kerchief round her neck  
Sole proof she had a mother. One, again,  
Looked sick for love,—seemed praying some soft saint  
To put more virtue in the new fine scarf  
She spent a fortnight's meals on, yesterday,  
That cruel Gigg might return her eyes  
From Giuliana. There was one, so old,  
So old, to kneel grew easier than to stand,—  
So solitary, she accepts at last  
Our Lady for her gossip, and frets on  
Against the sinful world which goes its rounds  
In marrying and being married, just the same  
As when 'twas almost good and had the right,  
(Her Gian alive, and she herself eighteen).  
And yet, now even, if Madonna willed,  
She'd win a tern in Thursday's lottery,  
And better all things.

Ere we close it we will show a few of the  
happy touches with which this book is full.—

For even prosaic men, who wear grief long,  
Will get to wear it as a hat aside  
With a flower stuck in't.

I used him for a friend  
Before I ever knew him for a friend.  
'Twas better, 'twas worse also, afterward:  
We came so close, we saw our differences  
Too intimately.

But I could not hide  
My quickening inner life from those at watch.  
They saw a light at a window now and then  
They had not set there. Who had set it there?

We talked on fast, while every common word  
Seemed tangled with the thunder at one end,  
And ready to pull down upon our heads  
A terror out of sight. And yet to pause  
Were surlier mortal: we tore greedily up  
All silence, all the innocent breathing-points,



As if, like pale conspirators in haste,  
We tore up papers where our signatures  
Impelled us to an ugly shame or death.

The last of all our quotations are taken almost from the last pages—from the last explosion of long-pent passion, when the Poetess confesses that her life has been a failure, and lays her love in the arms of him who has been hungering and thirsting for it so many a weary day.—

Could I see his face,  
I wept so? Did I drop against his breast,  
Or did his arms constrain me? Were my cheeks  
Hot, overflooded, with my tears, or his?  
And which of our two large explosive hearts  
Shook me? That, I know not.

What he said,  
I fain would write. But if an angel spoke  
In thunder, should we, haply, know much more  
Than that it thundered? If a cloud came down  
And wrapt us wholly, could we draw its shape,  
As if on the outside, and not overcome?

But oh, the night! oh, bitter-sweet! oh, sweet!  
O dark, O moon and stars, O ecstasy  
Of darkness! O great mystery of love,—  
In which absorbed, lost, anguished, reason's self  
Enlarges rapture as a pebble drops!  
In some full wine-cup, over-brims the wine!  
While we two sat together, leant that night  
So close, my very garments crept and thrilled  
With strange electric life; and both my cheeks  
Grew red, then pale, with touches from my hair  
In which his breath was; while the golden moon  
Was hung before our faces as the badge  
Of some sublime inherited despair.  
Since ever to be seen by only one.

Here we must hand over 'Aurora Leigh' to those who will wonder at, or decry, or enthusiastically commend, or pass over the differences and discords of the tale; for it will have readers of all the four classes. To some it will be so much rank foolishness,—to others almost a scriptural revelation. The huge mistake of its plan, the disdain of selectness in its details, could not be exhausted were we to write for column and column,—nor would page on page suffice to contain the high thoughts, the deep feelings, the fantastic images showered over the tale with the authority of a prophetess, the grace of a muse, the prodigality of a queen. Such a poem, we dare aver, has never before been written by woman; and if our apprehension of its discords and discrepancies has been keen and expressed without measure, it is because our admiration of its writer's genius, and our sympathy with the nobility of her purpose, are also keen and without measure.

*Confessions of an English Opium-Eater.* By Thomas De Quincey. Edinburgh, Hogg; London, Groombridge & Sons.

THE 'Confessions of an Opium-Eater' is not before us for review. One of the most original and delicious books in our language, it long ago passed over the burning ploughshares, and the present generation of readers will take it up to laugh, to wonder and to weep, happily unconscious of literary flecks and flaws. Why then stop to criticize—even though the critical eye is arrested by the line on the title-page, 'Confessions of an English Opium-Eater, now first carefully revised by the author and much enlarged'? We cannot do it. We love the book and love the writer—whom, nevertheless, we have never seen in the flesh. We retrace with him, in deep admiration and humility, the dark and glorious scenes of his past life, and feel, as only genius can make others feel, the lurid fires and poisoned darts which tortured him into the old man eloquent he has since become—the wonder-working artist, whose dreams and dream sceneries have enriched our literature with a new world of fancy. We cannot coldly criticize the chief work of such a writer.

Many passages, precious for beauty of style—many others precious for new facts, statements, explanations,—have been added in this new edition. Blanks are now filled in—per-

plexing dashes have in most cases flowered into names. Thus we now learn from Mr. De Quincey who were the English opium-eaters on whose cases he contended that the vice of opium-eating prevailed extensively in English society.—

"Who are they? Reader, I am bound to say, a very numerous class indeed. Of this I became convinced, some years ago, by computing, at that time, the number of those in one small class of English society (the class of men distinguished for talent and notoriety) who were known to me, directly or indirectly, as opium-eaters; such, for instance, as the eloquent and benevolent William Wilberforce; the late Dean of Carlisle, Dr. Isaac Milner; the first Lord Erskine; Mr. —, the philosopher; a late under-secretary of state (viz., Mr. Addington, brother to the first Lord Sidmouth, who described to me the sensation which first drove him to the use of opium in the very same words as the Dean of Carlisle—viz., 'that he felt as though rats were gnawing at the coats of his stomach'); Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and many others hardly less celebrated."

Mr. De Quincey speaks of himself as existing on the rack,—and thus explains away any slight confusion or inaccuracies in these revised Confessions. "This improvement" of his work, he says, "has been won at a price of labour and suffering that, if they could be stated, would seem incredible." He adds:—

"A nervous malady, of very peculiar character, which has attacked me intermittently for the last eleven years, came on in May last, almost concurrently with the commencement of this revision; and so obstinately has this malady pursued its noiseless, and what I may call subterranean, siege, since none of the symptoms are externally manifested, that, although pretty nearly dedicating myself to this one solitary labour, and not intermitting or relaxing it for a single day, I have yet spent, within a very few days, six calendar-months upon the re-cast of this one small volume."

A worse foe even than sickness thwarted the writer in his attempt to make the Confessions worthier of his own conception:—

"All along I had relied upon a crowning grace, which I had reserved for the final pages of this volume, in a succession of some twenty or twenty-five dreams and noon-day visions, which had arisen under the latter stages of opium influence. These have disappeared: some under circumstances which allow me a reasonable prospect of recovering them; some unaccountably; and some dishonourably. Five or six, I believe, were burned in a sudden conflagration which arose from the spark of a candle falling unobserved amongst a very large pile of papers in a bedroom, when I was alone and reading. Falling not on, but amongst and within the papers, the fire would soon have been ahead of conflict; and, by communicating with the slight woodwork and draperies of a bed, it would have immediately enveloped the laths of a ceiling overhead, and thus the house, far from fire-engines, would have been burned down in half-an-hour. My attention was first drawn by a sudden light upon my book; and the whole difference between a total destruction of the premises and a trivial loss (from books charred) of five guineas, was due to a large Spanish cloak. This, thrown over, and then drawn down tightly, by the aid of one sole person, somewhat agitated, but retaining her presence of mind, effectually extinguished the fire. Amongst the papers burned partially, but not so burned as to be absolutely irretrievable, was the 'Daughter of Lebanon'; and this I have printed, and have intentionally placed it at the end, as appropriately closing a record in which the case of poor Ann the Outcast formed not only the most memorable and the most suggestively pathetic incident, but also that which, more than any other, coloured—or (more truly I should say) shaped, moulded and remoulded, composed and decomposed—the great body of opium dreams. The search after the lost features of Ann, which I spoke of as pursued in the crowds of London was in a more proper sense pursued through many a year in dreams. The general idea of a search and a chase reproduced itself in many shapes. The person, the rank, the age, the scenical position, all varied

themselves for ever; but the same leading traits more or less faintly remained of a lost Pariah woman, and of some shadowy malice which withdrew her, or attempted to withdraw her, from restoration and from hope. Such is the explanation which I offer why that particular addition, which some of my friends had been authorised to look for, has not in the main been given, nor for the present could be given; and, secondly, why that part which is given has been placed in the conspicuous situation (as a closing passage) which it now occupies."

Is this loss—this hope—also an opium dream? We cannot say. The master's moods are somewhat mystical. We are pleased with what we get, and do not miss the "crowning grace."

Among the passages which will be most easily picked out of this revision are the personal passages relating to distinguished men—the contemporaries of the Opium-Eater in his earlier time. Such is the defence of the Opium-Eater against the aspersions of Coleridge,—a passage which we gladly quote as showing with what strength and subtlety Mr. De Quincey still reasons:—

"Coleridge was doubly in error when he allowed himself to aim most unfriendly blows at my supposed voluptuousness in the use of opium; in error as to a principle, and in error as to a fact. A letter of his, which I will hope that he did not design to have published, but which, however, has been published, points the attention of his correspondent to a broad distinction separating my case as an opium-eater from his own: he, it seems, had fallen excusably (because unavoidably) into this habit of eating opium—as the one sole therapeutic resource available against his particular malady; but I, wretch that I am, being so notoriously charmed by fairies against pain, must have resorted to opium in the abominable character of an adventurous voluptuary, angling in all streams for variety of pleasures. Coleridge is wrong to the whole extent of what was possible; wrong in his fact, wrong in his doctrine; in his little fact, and his big doctrine. I did not do the thing which he charges upon me; and if I had done it, this would not convict me as a citizen of Sybaris or Daphne. There never was a distinction more groundless and visionary than that which it has pleased him to draw between my motives and his own; nor could Coleridge have possibly owed this mis-statement to any false information; since no man surely, on a question of my own private experience, could have pretended to be better informed than myself. Or, if there really is such a person, perhaps he will not think it too much trouble to re-write these Confessions from first to last, correcting their innumerable faults; and, as it happens that some parts of the unpublished sections for the present are missing, would he kindly restore them—brightening the colours that may have faded, rekindling the inspiration that may have drooped; filling up all those chasms, which else are likely to remain as permanent disfigurements of my little work? Meantime the reader, who takes any interest in such a question, will find that I myself (upon such a theme not simply the best, but surely the sole authority) have, without a shadow of variation, always given a different account of the matter. Most truly I have told the reader, that not any search after pleasure, but mere extremity of pain from rheumatic toothache—this and nothing else it was that first drove me into the use of opium. Coleridge's bodily affliction was simple rheumatism. Mine, which, intermittently raged for ten years, was rheumatism in the face combined with toothache. This I had inherited from my father; or inherited (I should rather say) from my own desperate ignorance; since a trifling dose of colocynt, or of any similar medicine, taken three times a-week, would more certainly than opium have delivered me from that terrific curse. In this ignorance, however, which misled me into making war upon toothache when ripened and manifesting itself in effects of pain, rather than upon its germs and gathering causes, I did but follow the rest of the world. To intercept the evil whilst yet in elementary stages of formation, was the true policy; whereas I in my blindness sought only for some mitigation to the evil when already formed, and past all reach of

interception. In this stage of the suffering, formed and perfect, I was thrown passively upon chance advice, and therefore, by a natural consequence, upon opium—that being the one sole anodyne that is almost notoriously such, and which in that great function is universally appreciated. Coleridge, therefore, and myself, as regards our baptismal initiation into the use of that mighty drug, occupy the very same position. We are embarked in the self-same boat; nor is it within the compass even of angelic hair-splitting, to show that the dark shadow thrown by our several trespasses in this field, mine and his, had by so much as a pin's point any assignable difference. Trespass against trespass (if any trespass there were)—shadow against shadow (if any shadow were really thrown by this trespass over the snowy disk of pure ascetic morality), in any case, that act in either of us would read into the same meaning, would count up as a debt into the same value, would measure as a delinquency into the same burden of responsibility. And vainly, indeed, does Coleridge attempt to differentiate two cases which ran into absolute identity, differing only as rheumatism differs from toothache. Amongst the admirers of Coleridge, I at all times stood in the foremost rank; and the more was my astonishment at being summoned so often to witness his carelessness in the management of controversial questions, and his demoniac inaccuracy in the statement of facts. The more also was my sense of Coleridge's wanton injustice in relation to myself individually. Coleridge's gross mis-statement of facts, in regard to our several opium experiences, had its origin, sometimes in flighty reading, sometimes in partial and incoherent reading, sometimes in subsequent forgetfulness; and any one of these lax habits (it will occur to the reader) is a venial infirmity. Certainly it is; but surely not venial, when it is allowed to operate disadvantageously upon the character for self-control of a brother, who had never spoken of him but in the spirit of enthusiastic admiration; of that admiration which his exquisite works so amply challenge. Imagine the case that I really had done something wrong, still it would have been ungenerous—me it would have saddened, I confess, to see Coleridge rushing forward with a public denunciation of my fault:—“Know all men by these presents, that I, S. T. C., a noticeable man with large grey eyes, am a licensed opium-eater, whereas this other man is a buccaneer, a pirate, a filibuster, and cap have none but a forged licence in his disreputable pocket. In the name of Virtue arrest him!” But the truth is, that inaccuracy as to facts and citations from books was in Coleridge a mere necessity of nature. Not three days ago, in reading a short comment of the late Archdeacon Hare (“Guesses at Truth”) upon a bold speculation of Coleridge's (utterly baseless) with respect to the machinery of Etonian Latin verses, I found my old feelings upon this subject refreshed by an instance that is irresistibly comic, since everything that Coleridge had relied upon as a citation from a book in support of his own hypothesis, turns out to be a pure fabrication of his own dreams; though, doubtless (which indeed it is that constitutes the characteristic interest of the case), without a suspicion on his part of his own furious romancing. The archdeacon's good-natured smile upon that Etonian case naturally reminded me of the case now before us, with regard to the history of our separate careers as opium-eaters. Upon which case I need say no more, as by this time the reader is aware that Coleridge's entire statement upon that subject is perfect moonshine, and, like the sculptured imagery of the pendulous lamp in “Christabel,”

All carved from the carver's brain.

This case, therefore, might now be counted on as disposed of; and what sport it could yield might reasonably be thought exhausted. Meantime, on consideration, another and much deeper oversight of Coleridge's becomes apparent; and as this connects itself with an aspect of the case that furnishes the foundation to the whole of these ensuing Confessions, it cannot altogether be neglected. Any attentive reader, after a few moments' reflection, will perceive that, whatever may have been the casual occasion of mine or Coleridge's opium-eating, this could not have been the permanent ground of opium-eating; because neither rheumatism nor toothache is any abiding affection of the system. Both are inter-

mitting maladies, and not at all capable of accounting for a permanent habit of opium-eating. Some months are requisite to found that. Making allowance for constitutional differences, I should say that in less than 120 days no habit of opium-eating could be formed strong enough to call for any extraordinary self-conquest in renouncing it, and even suddenly renouncing it. On Saturday you are an opium-eater, on Sunday no longer such. What, then, was it, after all, that made Coleridge a slave to opium, and a slave that could not break his chain? He fancied, in his headlong carelessness, that he has accounted for this habit and this slavery; and in the meantime he has accounted for nothing at all about which any question has arisen. Rheumatism, he says, drove him to opium. Very well; but with proper medical treatment the rheumatism would soon have ceased; or even, without medical treatment, under the ordinary oscillations of natural causes. And when the pain ceased, then the opium should have ceased. Why did it not? Because Coleridge had come to taste the genial pleasure of opium; and thus the very impeachment, which he fancied himself in some mysterious way to have evaded, recoils upon him in undiminished force. The rheumatic attack would have retired before the habit could have had time to form itself. Or suppose that I underrate the strength of the possible habit—this tells equally in my favour; and Coleridge was not entitled to forget in my case a plea remembered in his own. It is really memorable in the annals of human self-deceptions, that Coleridge could have held such language in the face of such facts. I, boasting not at all of my self-conquests, and owning no moral argument against the free use of opium, nevertheless on mere prudential motives break through the vassalage more than once, and by efforts which I have recorded as modes of transcendent suffering. Coleridge, professing to believe (without reason assigned) that opium-eating is criminal, and in some mysterious sense more criminal than wine-drinking or porter-drinking, having, therefore, the strongest moral motive for abstaining from it, yet suffers himself to fall into a captivity to this same wicked opium, deadlier than was ever heard of, and under no coercion whatever that he has anywhere explained to us. A slave he was to this potent drug not less abject than Caliban to Prospero—his detested and yet despotic master. Like Caliban, he frets his very heart-strings against the rivets of his chain. Still, at intervals through the gloomy vigils of his prison, you hear muttered growls of impotent mutineering swelling upon the breeze:

*Irascque leonum  
Vincla recusantum—*

*recusantum*, it is true, still refusing yet still accepting, protesting for ever against the fierce, overmastering curb-chain, yet for ever submitting to receive it into the mouth. It is notorious, that in Bristol (to that I can speak myself, but probably in many other places) he went so far as to hire men—porters, hackney-coachmen, and others—to oppose by force his entrance into any druggist's shop. But, as the authority for stopping him was derived simply from himself, naturally these poor men found themselves in a metaphysical fix, not provided for even by Thomas Aquinas or by the prince of Jesuitical casuists. And in this excruciating dilemma would occur such scenes as the following:—“Oh, sir,” would plead the suppliant porter—suppliant, yet semi-imperative (for equally if he *did*, and if he *did not*, show fight, the poor man's daily *bs.* seemed endangered)—“really you must not; consider, sir, your wife and—” *Transcendental Philosopher.* “Wife! what wife? I have no wife.” *Porter.* But, really now, you must not, sir. Didn't you say no longer ago than yesterday—” *Transcend. Philos.* Pooh, pooh! yesterday is a long time ago. Are you aware, my man, that people are known to have dropped down dead for timely want of opium?—*Porter.* Ay, but you tell't me not to hearken—” *Transcend. Philosph.* Oh, nonsense. An emergency, a shocking emergency, has arisen—quite unlooked for. No matter what I told you in times long past. That, which I now tell you, is—that, if you don't remove that arm of yours from the doorway of this most respectable druggist, I shall have a good ground of action against you for assault and battery.—Am I the man to reproach Coleridge

with this vassalage to opium? Heaven forbid! Having groaned myself under that yoke, I pity, and blame him not. But undeniably, such a vassalage must have been created wilfully and consciously by his own craving after genial stimulation; a thing which I do not blame, but Coleridge *did*. For my own part, duly as the torment relaxed in relief of which I had resorted to opium, I laid aside the opium, not under any meritorious effort of self-conquest; nothing of that sort do I pretend to; but simply on a prudential instinct warning me not to trifle with an engine so awful of consolation and support, nor to waste upon a momentary uneasiness what might eventually prove, in the midst of all-shattering hurricanes, the great elixir of resurrection. What was it that did in reality make me an opium-eater? That affection which finally drove me into the *habitual* use of opium, what was it? Pain was it? No, but misery. Casual overcasting of sunshine was it? No, but blank desolation. Gloom was it that might have departed? No, but settled and abiding darkness—

Total eclipse,  
Without all hope of day.”

We recommend the young reader who has still to make acquaintance with the Opium-Eater to send for this profound and original book. To the reader who knows him already recommendation is useless. The Nile draws back its children by its own sweet force.

*The Works of Shakespeare: the Text carefully restored according to the First Editions; with Introductions, Notes original and selected, and a Life of the Poet.* By the Rev. H. N. Hudson, A.M. 10 vols. Boston (U.S.), Munroe & Co.; London, Trübner & Co.

NEARLY six years have elapsed since the first volume of Mr. Hudson's edition of Shakespeare saw the light. Ten volumes include the Plays; the eleventh volume gives us the Poems, with a Life of the poet, and a general review of his works.

The Life is derived from “Rowe, Malone, Collier, and Halliwell.” Mr. Hudson points out with becoming candour that “he had no means of adding to the stock of matter” gathered on this subject by the writers of England. He has made good use of the materials before him. It would have been better if he had compressed them within shorter space; but, as it is, he has fully told the tale as it stands upon the careful antiquarian gleanings of his English predecessors.

His edition of the Plays represents on its face the changes which have taken place during the long period of its publication. About midway between the issue of his first and last volumes the Old Corrector, “like an eagle in a dove-cote,” fluttered both the builders on the first folio and the worshippers of the quartos. Out of the salutary storm which he excited has arisen a marvellous change in Shakespeare literature. The effects on Mr. Hudson's work are singular. He has been building, as it were, on a shifting foundation. The first part of his edifice stands all askew as compared with the last. Volume I. looks old-fashioned by the side of Volume X. The former is full of Knight and the first folio, of Collier and the quartos, of Malone and Steevens, of Chalmers and Theobald. In the latter we meet with Dyce and Singer, the MS. annotator, and new readings suggested in “Notes and Queries.” To make his book all of a piece Mr. Hudson must re-edit his first five volumes.

One of the changes which has occurred during Mr. Hudson's long labour has produced a somewhat curious result. He has relied much upon Mr. Singer, and has adopted and applauded some of that gentleman's conjectural readings. But in the mean time Mr. Singer has published



his new edition, and has quietly, and generally very properly, abandoned suggestions which are the objects of Mr. Hudson's admiration. An example is before us in 'Coriolanus.' The celebrated speech "O good, but most unwise patricians," has been cobbled up by successive alterations into a reasonable condition, but during the process of change an astonishing amount of editorial wrong-headedness has been expended in what is termed "criticism." The circumstances of the scene must be borne in mind. The tribune of the people had just interposed his dogmatic "shall."—"Hear you this Triton of the minnows!" bursts forth the vehement Coriolanus; "mark you his absolute 'shall'!"

O God! but most unwise patricians,

was the commencement of the impetuous hero's angry comment. Theobald altered the second word to "good," which the conservative and conscientious Mr. Steevens protested against as a very uncalled-for alteration. Of course it has stood its ground, and the whole speech now reads—adopting the suggestions of the MS. corrector—thus:—

O good, but most unwise patricians! why,  
You grave but reckless senators, have you thus  
Given Hydra here to choose an officer  
That with his peremptory "shall," being but  
The horn and noise of the monsters, wants not spirit  
To say he'll turn your current in a ditch  
And make your channel his? If he have power,  
Then vail your impotence; if none, revoke  
Your dangerous bounty. If you are learned,  
Be not as common fools; if you are not,  
Let them have cushions by you. You are plebeians  
If they be senators; and they are no less,  
When both your voices blended, the great'st taste  
Most palates theirs.

The conclusion is somewhat obscure, but its meaning seems to be, that the plebeians are no less than senators when the voices of senators and plebeians being blended, the greatest—that is, the finest and most acute—taste finds the plebeian flavour in the combination stronger than that of the senators:—in other words, when the plebeian "shall" outweighs the previous decision of the senators. "Taste" and "palate" seem obviously correlatives, but Mr. Singer, in a drowsy moment, altered "taste" to "state." The alteration pleased Mr. Hudson. He adopts and illustrates it. But in the mean time Mr. Singer wakes. Farther reflection converts him back again from "state" to "taste"; and his disciple, now left in the lurch, finds himself on the publication of Mr. Singer's new edition in the position of defending what his master has abandoned.

This is one out of many examples of what we deem inaccurate judgment in Mr. Hudson in relation to passages of some obscurity. But his glossarial notes are generally satisfactory. They are clear condensations of the diffuse explanations of the commentators, and are enough—more than enough—to satisfy the requirements of intelligent readers. The appearance of the book and its typographical execution are favourable specimens of what is done in that way across the Atlantic, and if the editor wants that fullness of acquaintance with the illustrative Elizabethan literature which is necessary to constitute a complete Shakespeare scholar, such knowledge can scarcely be expected to be found out of England. Mr. Hudson's share of it is extensive, but, of course, it is derived, and not original.

The appreciation of Shakespeare in America is a hopeful symptom of the social tendencies of that country. His genial tone and universal sympathy—his hatred of the mean and the false—will sanctify the hearts and homes into which his genius is honestly received.

*Russian Popular Tales.* Translated from the German Version by Anton Dietrich. With an Introduction by Jacob Grimm. Chapman & Hall.

THE Fairies are said to derive their pleasantly-sounding appellation from the Greek word *Φαῖω*, "I speak." Whatever the Russian term may be for the same workers of picturesque magic, it is clear that it cannot have the same origin. Their enchanters and enchantresses are the least eloquent of their class that we have ever met with. They are bungling, unwieldy people, not much addicted to truth, and with a great admiration for knavery. If a man has absolutely nothing to do he may read a volume of Russian Fairy Tales. He will then have done nothing.

Unfortunately, much of popular education, everywhere, consists of the literature of fairy romance. There is more of life, perhaps, influenced by the result of such studies than many of us could readily imagine, or, it may be, would readily allow. Where, however, the great moral always insisted upon is of a healthy tendency, there is little harm done. Where it is otherwise, a national character may suffer damage.

Now, it is otherwise with these popular Russian tales. Generally speaking, the stilted heroes are sorry, selfish fellows, looking out only for their own advantage. They have none of the chivalrous feeling of Western romance. They do not woo, but steal women; and the least stupid story in the volume shows how a shoemaker, by aid of the devil, passed himself off as a prince, and so married a princess, with whom he lived happily, as the French say, "*sans aucune rétribution*." This is thought a capital story; and an incident in another, narrating how a nobleman stole a basket from a poor miller, is quite as rickety in its morality as the story of the knave who gets a wife under false pretences.

As examples of the low estimation at which filial obedience is put in these Russian popular tales, we may cite two instances. In 'Ivan, the Peasant's Son,' we are told that "the old people fell to weeping bitterly when he spoke of leaving them, and entreated him to stay at least a little longer; but Ivan heeded not their tears, and said—'If you will not give your consent, I shall go without it.'" He goes, and prospers. The other case is of a young princess, who would fain marry a man whom her father emphatically pronounces to be a fool. "Fool as he may be," answered the princess, "I entreat you, my royal father, to let me marry him." The royal sire sees that his own feelings and judgment are not deemed worthy of consideration, and accordingly he yields a sorrowful, reluctant, and sulky "take him." The strong-minded young lady is happy of course.

Summarily, this series may be described as either meaningless or mischievous. Where the stories are not the one, they are the other; and, indeed, they are often both. They are all pointless, as far as wit or humour is concerned; but not so with respect to the injury they are calculated to inflict on the patient youth who may be unlucky enough to have leisure to waste his time upon them. If the Russian children, old or young, find pleasure in such nonsense, they are very easily pleased. The next fault to a lack of good moral teaching in them, is their remarkable lack of imaginative power. As the critic does what no reader need do—peruse story after story, the unhappy man seems like a miserable individual condemned to be present at a series of representations of more than usually dull equestrian melodramatic performances. The same incidents,

the same characters, the same scenery, the same pretentious steed, and the same spasmodic effects and speeches run through all, under slightly varied forms. We are for ever coming upon octogenarian couples sighing for progeny and getting what they sigh for. We no sooner part from three stupid brothers leaving home in search of more stupid adventures, when we encounter the same three, or their cousins, sallying forth on the same errand. There is one of them who is, indeed, a wonderful fellow. No transpontine actor ever slew so many individual enemies by hard fighting and much loss of breath, as this Russian knight does whole armies by a single wave of his sword. Where his arrow falls it scatters dust over three broad acres. One original and startling effect is the case of an angry Muscovite cavalier, who smacks the face of another gentleman with such effect as to send his head clean through a stone wall. This incident would "tell" in the melodrama on the Surrey side of the water. Then, there is the same steed, always fairy-locked behind the same bars, ever released by the same means, continually performing the same marvellous exploits, and employing a display of super-equine efforts for the accomplishment of very minute results. The equestrian performances would have inspired the proud contempt of that *impayable* Widdicombe, who died one day, only to show that he was not immortal. Knight and horse, in short, are repeated till we are weary of both. The first makes the same speeches, and so, indeed, does the horse, only that they are less foolish than his master's. As soon as we behold the entry of both on the stage, we know exactly what the two animals are about to enact, and, weary with the *crambe repetita*, we take to counting the footlights of the stage, as more profitable pastime. So much for the personages; as for the pieces they are sometimes as inappropriately named as the actors are unreasonable. Glorious old Mr. Astley used to say that he did not care a doit how stupid a piece was, if it only had a "good name on a wall." He often chose one which had little to do with the drama, and after some such fashion we have here 'Emilian the Fool,' in which, of the eternal three brothers, Emilian is the only one who is *not* a fool, but an acute younger brother, who, by his wit, makes himself the head of his family. He has even the good sense to decline accepting a crown which is offered to him; and this circumstance alone might have saved him from an accusation of foolishness.

Although these stories be old, we trace in one or two an affinity to modern Russia. We cite the following from the 'Seven Brothers Simeon,' as illustrating our assertion.—

"There was once upon a time an old man and woman, who lived together many years without children; and in their old age they prayed to have a child, to assist them when they were no longer able to labour. After seven years the good woman gave birth to seven sons, who were all named Simeon; and when these boys were in their tenth year, the old folk died, and the sons tilled the ground which their father left them. It chanced one day that the Czar Ador drove past, and saw the little fellows all busy at work in their field. So he sent one of his Boyars (Russian nobles) to ask them whose children they were; and the eldest Simeon answered, that they were orphans, and had no one to work for them. On returning to the palace, the Czar said to the eldest Simeon, 'Tell me what art or trade would you like to follow? I will apprentice you to it.' But Simeon answered, 'Please your Majesty, I wish to learn no art; but if you will command a smithy to be put up in the middle of your court, I will raise a column which shall reach to the sky.' The Czar ordered a smithy to be built in his court-yard, and the eldest Simeon straightways set to work. To similar questions the second brother replied, 'When my eldest brother has raised the iron column, I will



mount to the top of it, look around over the whole world, and tell you what is passing in every kingdom.—The third Simeon replied, 'If my eldest brother will make me an axe, I will build a ship in the twinkling of an eye.'—The fourth Simeon answered, 'When my third brother has built a ship, and the ship is attacked by enemies, I will seize it by the prow, and draw it into the subterranean kingdom; and when the foe has departed, I will bring it back again upon the sea.'—The fifth brother replied, 'When my eldest brother has made me a gun, I will shoot with it every bird that flies, however distant, provided I can but see it.'—The sixth Simeon said, in like manner, 'Sire, let me only watch till my fifth brother has shot a bird, and I will catch it before it falls to the ground, and bring it to your Majesty.'—'Bravo!' said the Czar; 'you will serve in the field as well as a dog.'—The last Simeon replied, 'I understand how to steal better than any man alive.' The Boyars said, 'O Czar, who knows but that he may be a clever thief, and prove useful in case of need?'—'Well spoken, my friends,' replied the Czar; and, turning to the thievish Simeon, he said, 'Hark you, friend, can you travel over seven-and-twenty countries into the thirtieth kingdom, and steal for me the fair Princess Helena? I am in love with her, and if you can bring her to me I will reward you richly.'—'Leave it to us,' answered Simeon; 'your Majesty has only to command.'—[Of course, by lying and thieving this was accomplished. The Princess was inveigled on board the ship built for the purpose.]—When they came to the quay, Simeon invited the Princess on board his ship, where he and his brothers displayed to her all kinds of wares. Then said the thief to the Princess, 'I prithee order your attendants to leave the ship, and I will show you other and more costly wares, which they must not see.' So the Princess ordered them to return to shore; and Simeon the thief instantly desired his brothers to cut the cable, set all the sails, and put out to sea. Meantime he amused the Princess by unpacking the wares, and making her various presents. In this manner hours passed by; and at last she told him that she must return home, as her father would be expecting her back. So saying, she went up from the cabin, and perceived that the ship was already far out at sea, and almost out of sight of land. Thereat she beat her breast, changed herself into a swan, and flew away. But in an instant the fifth Simeon seizing his gun fired at her; and the sixth brother caught her before she fell into the water, and placed her on the deck, when the Princess resumed her form of a woman. Meanwhile the attendants and lady's-maids, who were standing on the shore, and had seen the ship sail away with the Princess, went and told the Czar of Simeon's treachery. Then the Czar instantly commanded his whole fleet to go in pursuit; and it had already got very near to Simeon's ship, when the fourth brother seized the vessel by the prow, and drew it into the subterranean region. When the ship disappeared, all the sailors in the fleet thought that it had sunk, together with the Princess Helena, and went back to the Czar and told him the sad tidings. But the seven brothers Simeon returned safely to their own country, and conducted the Princess Helena to the Czar Ador, who gave the Simeons their freedom, as a reward for the services they had rendered, together with a quantity of gold and silver and precious stones. And the Czar lived with the beautiful Helena for many years in peace and happiness."

There are few idiomatical expressions, and fewer local allusions in these Tales, than we should have expected. Among them we find a man described as falling from a tree "like a sheaf of oats." To be invited to "salt and bread," we are told is a form of invitation still usual in Russia. A thriving baby is thus spoken of: "As buckwheat dough rises with leaven, so did the Czarewitch grow and grow." To express how a Czar is supposed to have everything prepared to his hand, the homely illustration is used, "With the Czar beer is not brewed, and brandy is not distilled." When we are told that a certain man on entering his house duly opened the door, but "forgot

to remove the footboard," we should be at a loss to know what is meant, but for the explanation that "the doors in Russia do not reach to the ground; but there is an open space of about a foot, which lets them be more easily opened and shut in winter, when the snow lies deep. This space is closed by a board fastened to the side-post, which can be raised or lowered." Finally, the old Russian admiration of, and desire for, the southern portion of Europe may be traced in the phrase which describes that (to a Muscovite) parasitical district as the region of "still waters and warm seas."

## NATURAL HISTORY.

*The Aquavivarium, Fresh and Marine.* By E. Lankester, M.D. (Hardwicke.) This is beyond comparison the best work that has appeared on the subject of the Freshwater Aquarium, or, as the author prefers to call it, Aquavivarium. It contains a luminous popular statement of the "first principles," or physical and chemical as well as physiological requirements, and a good practical exposition of the best mode of carrying them into effect. In addition to these essential points, the natural history of the plants and animals which are best adapted for living and growing in domestic aquaria is given in a popular form, without any want of scientific accuracy. We think the author's change of the older name of Aquarium into a longer, and, let him say what he will, a less easily pronounceable word, unnecessary. Every one will, after all, use the name he likes best; and we think most will still adhere to the older and simpler word. Although we have said that this is the best work extant on the Freshwater Aquarium, it is not, and does not profess to be, equally full on the Marine. The author, with a justice and candour which deserve imitation, states that "Mr. Gosse's excellent little work on the Salt-water Vivarium renders it unnecessary that we should treat at any length on this department of our subject." His remarks are, however, pertinent and practical, and his list of objects is full, and generally well selected. We have no hesitation in saying, that at present nothing can be wanted for the most ambitious cultivation of this branch of scientific amusement beyond the two books indicated, viz.: Dr. Lankester on the Freshwater, and Mr. Gosse, on the Marine Aquarium. The illustrations, both on copper and wood, are numerous, and very nicely executed. We have to correct a somewhat remarkable error into which Dr. Lankester has fallen, in assigning to the water-spider a membrane surrounding the body, as the apparatus by which the animal conveys the air to its subaqueous cell. Every one knows that it is simply by means of a covering of hair on the abdomen, to which the air becomes attached, and, as it were, entangled, that this curious process is effected. We are the more surprised at this mistake, as the true mode is described in so many popular works on the habits of insects.

*A Manual of the Sea-Anemones commonly found on our Coast.* By the Rev. George Tugwell. (Van Voorst.)—A useful and elegant little volume, without any pretensions to a high or even a distinct scientific character. The descriptions are sufficient for ordinary collectors of these animals for the aquarium, but their scientific value is nil; and the distinctions between species and variety are often obscure and baseless. The illustrations are characteristic, and some of them beautiful, particularly the figure of *Actinia fragacea*, and some others. The style is too conversational, not to say flippant; and in this respect re-

sembles too much the fashionable conventionalism of the popular science of the present day. We, however, can recommend it to visitors to the sea-side as a useful and pleasant companion, while waiting for the more scientific and precise volume which we are promised from the pen of Mr. Gosse.

*The Entomologist's Weekly Intelligencer*, for 1856. (Newman.)—When will the Entomologists repudiate the twaddle which so often renders their productions ridiculous? The Editor seems perfectly pachydermatous. Criticism and advice and remonstrance are altogether thrown away upon him; and the trifling littleness of his favourite *Tineine* seems to have hopelessly infected his own mind. That our present animadversions are not undeserved, our readers will, we think, concede, when we quote such childish trifling as the following bit of a long leading article, of the date of May 24, in the present volume:—"Once upon a time there was a little boy: this little boy was not a very good little boy, and when they did not give him anything he wanted, he began to cry. His mamma did not like to see or hear him cry; so that as soon as he began to cry, she gave him whatever it was that he wanted;"—and so on for nearly three columns of text! If the writer thinks that such stuff as this is calculated to uphold the dignity of science, or to keep Entomology in the position in which such men as Kirby, and Spence, and Westwood, and the late George Newport, and many others, have by their worthy labours placed it, we tell him once more that he is egregiously mistaken. It may do for the hunters after *Tineine*, or the collectors of pretty moths and butterflies, but the sooner such persons are taught that the pursuit of these mere childish amusements does not give them the most remote title to a scientific character, or to an association with the higher names we have just mentioned, the better; and we again warn those who are accessible to plain truth that the mere entomologists, as a body, are, by such trifling, injuring the cause of true science, by investing a spurious bastard imitation of it with its sacred and noble name.

*History of Latin Christianity; including that of the Popes to the Pontificate of Nicolas V.* By Henry Hart Milman, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. Vols. IV.—VI. Murray.

The concluding volumes of this important work carry forward the history of European civilization in connexion with the Papacy from Innocent the Third to Nicolas the Fifth, from 1198 to 1454. These were the ages of darkness—of that gross darkness which preceded the light of the Reformation. It has of late been fashionable to call in question the justice of this condemnation. Our forefathers and ourselves, we have been told, have laboured under a delusion. What we have termed ignorance was knowledge habited in a garment now obsolete, and those ages which we have miscalled dark were happy days in which the Church enjoyed the inestimable blessing of unity, days in which faith the deepest and the most sublime was found in unison with child-like simplicity and innocence. The Dean of St. Paul's has gone over the voluminous authorities on which we depend for our knowledge of the Middle Ages with singular care, and has stated the results of his examination with fullness and freedom.

His History brings before us multitudes of names round which we linger fondly, and innumerable incidents into the circumstances of which we are never weary of inquiring. Stephen Langton and Simon de Montfort, St. Francis and St. Louis, Rienzi and Wycliffe, with hosts

of other names of historical interest, pass in array before us. We read the history of John's submission to Pandulph, of the crusade against the Waldenses—a narrative written with peculiar clearness—of the Sicilian Vespers, of the condemnation of the Templars, of the Council of Constance and John Huss, of the rise of Piccolomini, and of popes of all kinds, from the pious Gregory the Tenth to that monster of wickedness, John the Twenty-third,—of the reforming Council of Basle and of the curious attempt made at the Council of Ferrara to close the schism between the Eastern and Western divisions of Christendom.

Dean Milman's narrative of these great events will constitute an excellent text-book for colleges and historical students; but for general readers the portion of his work which will be found most attractive is his fourteenth or concluding Book, in which he gives a summary of the whole subject. "As from a high vantage ground," he says, he surveys the condition of Latin Christianity in relation to the political and social condition of the great mass of mankind.

He opens this valuable chapter by illustrating the power which in that rude age the clergy derived from their almost exclusive possession of the advantages of education. In consequence of their control of schools and universities, they recruited their ranks and perpetuated their succession by drawing into their body all persons gifted with superior capacity. The result was that,—

"not only from their sacred character, but from their intellectual superiority, they are in the courts, in the councils, of kings; that they are the negotiators, the ambassadors of sovereigns; they alone can read and draw up state papers, compacts, treaties, or frame laws. Writing is almost their special mystery; the notaries, if not tonsured, as they mostly were, are directed, ordered, by the clergy: they are in general the servants and agents of ecclesiastics. In every kingdom of Europe the clergy form one of the estates, balance or blindly lead the nobles; and this, too, not merely as churchmen and enrolled in the higher service of God, but from their felt and acknowledged pre-eminence in the administration of temporal affairs."

But their spiritual authority, their assumed power of pre-declaring the eternal destiny of every living layman, was the foundation of their all-prevailing influence. It is well described by Dr. Milman,—

"Throughout the world no man could stand alone; the priest was the universal lord of the universal human conscience. The inward assurance of faith, of rectitude, of virtue, of love of man or love of God, without the ratification of the confessor; the witness of the spirit within, unless confirmed, avouched by the priest, was nothing. Without the passport to everlasting life, everlasting life must recede from the hopes, from the attainment of man. And by a strange yet perhaps unavoidable anomaly, the sacredness of the priest was inalienable, indefeasible, altogether irrespective of his life, his habits, his personal holiness or unholiness. There might be secret murmurs at the avarice, pride, licentiousness of the priest: public opinion might even in some cases boldly hold him up to shame and obloquy, he was still priest, bishop, pope; his sacraments lost not their efficacy, his verdict of condemnation or absolution was equally valid; all the acts of John XXIII., till his deposal, were the acts of the successor of St. Peter."

Tithes came to the Church as the direct consequence of a sacerdotal system which assumed to itself the privileges of the Levitical priesthood,—thus "arraying itself in the irrefragable authority of God's word." The application of this fund was no less irregular than its acquisition,—

"Tithes was first received by the Bishop, and distributed by him in three or in four portions; to himself, to the clergy, for the fabric of the churches, for the poor. But all kinds of irregularities crept into

the simple and stately uniformity of this universal tax and its administration. It was retained by the Bishop; the impoverished clergy murmured at their meagre and disproportionate share. As the parochial divisions became slowly and irregularly distinct and settled, it was in many cases, but by no means universally, attached to the cure of souls. The share of the fabric became uncertain and fluctuating, till at length other means were found for the erection and the maintenance of the Church buildings. The more splendid prelates and chapters, aided by the piety of kings, barons, and rich men, disdained this fund, so insufficient for their magnificent designs; the building of churches was exacted from the devotion or the superstition of the laity in general, conjointly with the munificence of the ecclesiastics. So, too, the right of the poor to their portion became a freewill contribution, measured by the generosity or the wealth of the clergy; here a splendid, ever-flowing largess; there a parsimonious, hardly-extracted dole."

Tithes formed but a small part of the revenues of the clergy. In England the income from their landed property, including that of the monasteries, amounted at the dissolution to a tenth of the whole revenue of the kingdom. But even that amount was but a trifle compared with what they derived from the hopes and fears, the follies and crimes of mankind. This is admirably expressed by Dean Milman,—

"The whole life, the death of every Christian was bound up with the ceremonial of the Church; for almost every office, was received from the rich and generous the ampler donation, from the poorer or more parsimonious was exacted the hard-wrung fee. Above all, there were the masses, which might lighten the sufferings of the soul in purgatory; there was the prodigal gift of the dying man out of selfish love for himself; the more generous and no less prodigal gift of the bereaved, out of holy charity for others. The dying man, from the King to the peasant, when he had no further use for his worldly riches, would devote them to this end; the living, out of profound respect or deep affection for the beloved husband, parent, brother, kinsman, friend, would be, and actually was, not less bountiful and munificent. Add to all this the oblations at the crosses of the Redeemer, or the shrines of popular and famous saints, for their intercessory prayers to avert the imminent calamity, to assuage the sorrow, or to grant success to the schemes, it might be, of ambition, avarice, or any other passion, to obtain pardon for sin, to bring down blessing: crosses and shrines, many of them supposed to be endowed with miraculous powers, constantly working miracles. To most of these were made perpetual processions, led by the Clergy in their rich attire. From the basins of gold or the bright florins of the King to the mite of the beggar, all fell into the deep, insatiable box, which unlocked its treasures to the Clergy."

The author cites one example of the comfortable circumstances enjoyed by a bishop of those days. Richard Gravesend held the see of London from 1290 to 1302. On his death the customary inventory was taken of his effects. It measures 28 feet in length, and gives in detail an enumeration of all his worldly chattels. They were valued at a time when the price of corn was 4s. per quarter, at the moderate sum of 2,871l. 7s. 10½d.

As some clue to the amount of offerings, the author tells us that in one month, that of May, 1344, the box under the great cross at the entrance of St. Paul's yielded 50l. Taken as an average, this gives an amount equal to 9,000l. per annum of our money. At the shrine of the Virgin in the same cathedral, the offerings of wax tapers alone were so valuable that the Dean and Chapter would no longer leave them to the vergers. They were extinguished, carried to a room behind the Chapter House, and there melted for the use of the Dean and Canons.

The state of morals which necessarily accompanied the possession of enormous wealth is plainly disclosed by Dean Milman. To deny the dissoluteness of the Papal court at Avignon would, he says, be to discard all historical evi-

dence. The Papal legates bore with them the morals of Avignon. A worthy of Liège, Bishop Henry of that see, boasted at a public banquet that in twenty-two months he had been made the happy father of fourteen children. The visitation of an Archbishop of Rouen between 1248 and 1269 presents a state of sacerdotal morals which cannot be described:—"one convent of females might almost have put Boccaccio to the blush." The Records of the Visitations of St. Paul's, remarks the Dean, "too fully vindicate the truth of Langland, Chaucer, and the satirists against the English clergy and friars of the fourteenth century. And these visitations, which take note only of those publicly accused, hardly reached the lowest and the loohest."

From the contemplation of the magnificent wealth and the scandalous lives of the Latin clergy, Dean Milman passes to a consideration of their belief, that peculiar compound of Paganism and Christianity which filled the Calendar with saints, the churches with altars, and the world with wonder-working relics. These subjects are too capable of modern application to be dealt with in our pages, but Dean Milman's chapter upon them may be perused with profit as a vigorous condensation of what is known respecting the popular belief.

The literature and art of the Middle Ages form the subjects of the concluding chapters. As summaries they are skilful, as rapid surveys of topics of deep interest—the learning of the schoolmen, the Latin poetry of the monks, the popular vernacular poetry such as that of Piers Ploughman and Chaucer, the symbolism of Mediaeval architecture, and the early efforts at the pictorial adornment of the altar and the cloister—these chapters deserve unquestionable commendation. The subjects lie too wide, and are too numerous to be dealt with in the only way accessible to us, but we will give one extract on the value and extent of the discoveries of Roger Bacon.—

"His astronomy no doubt had enabled him to detect the error in the Julian year: three centuries too soon he proposed to Clement IV. to correct the Calendar by his Papal authority, but I presume not to enter further into this or kindred subjects. In Optics his admirers assert that he had found out many remarkable laws, the principle of the Telescope, the Refraction of Light, the cause of the Rainbow. He framed burning glasses of considerable magnitude. Mechanics were among his favourite and most successful studies. In his Chemistry he had reached, or nearly reached, the invention of gunpowder: it is more certain that he sought the philosopher's stone, or at least a transmuting elixir with unlimited power. There are passages about mounting in the air without wings, and self-moving carriages, travelling at vast speed without horses, which sound like vaticinations of still more wonderful things. He had no doubt discovered the cause of the tides. It is for others, too, to decide how far in the general principles of his philosophy he had anticipated his greater namesake, or whether it was more than the sympathy of two kindred minds working on the same subjects, which led to some singular yet very possibly fortuitous coincidences of thought and expression. This, however, is certain, that although the second Bacon's great work, as addressed to Europe, might descend to the Latin form, it was in its strong copious Teutonic English that it wrought its revolution, that it became the great fountain of English thought, of English sagacity, the prelude to and the rule of English scientific discovery."

As an historical abridgment, Dean Milman's work deserves to rank amongst the best of its class. In expression it is occasionally redundant, and its style is frequently heavy and laboured, but it is founded upon honest and copious research, and will, therefore, take a permanent stand in our literature. In statement the author is bold and in opinions liberal. He claims



for the order of which he is a distinguished ornament none of the awful powers obtained in the ages of mediæval darkness. He discards the claim of the priests of Latin Christianity, "without omniscience, to act in the place of the Omniscent," and views with gratification the advance of toleration and the modifications which the improved spirit of modern times has forced even upon the Latin Church. "Excommunication," he remarks, "is obsolete; the interdict on a nation has not been heard for centuries; even the proscription of books is an idle protest." On the future he dimly shadows forth his anticipations in words which contain suggestions of vital moment.—

"What distinctness of conception, what precision of language, may be indispensable to true faith; what part of the ancient dogmatic system may be allowed silently to fall into disuse, as at least superfluous, and as beyond the proper range of human thought and human language; how far the Sacred records may, without real peril to their truth, be subjected to closer investigation; to what wider interpretation, especially of the Semitic portion, those records may submit, and wisely submit, in order to harmonize them with the irrefutable conclusions of science; how far the Eastern veil of allegory which hangs over their truth may be lifted or torn away to show their unshadowed essence; how far the poetic vehicle through which truth is conveyed may be gently severed from the truth;—all this must be left to the future historian of our religion. As it is my own confident belief that the words of Christ, and his words alone (the primal, indefensible truths of Christianity), shall not pass away; so I cannot presume to say that men may not attain to a clearer, at the same time more full and comprehensive and balanced sense of those words, than has as yet been generally received in the Christian world. As all else is transient and mutable, these only eternal and universal, assuredly, whatever light may be thrown on the mental constitution of man, even on the constitution of nature, and the laws which govern the world, will be concentrated so as to give a more penetrating vision of those undying truths. Teutonic Christianity (and this seems to be its mission and privilege), however nearly in its more perfect form it may already have approximated, may approximate still more closely to the absolute and perfect faith of Christ; it may discover and establish the sublime union of religion and reason; keep in tone the triple-chorded harmony of faith, holiness, and charity; assert its own full freedom, know the bounds of that freedom, respect the freedom of others. Christianity may yet have to exercise a far wider, even if more silent and untraceable influence, through its primary, all-penetrating, all-pervading principles, on the civilization of mankind."

Such foreshadowings commend themselves to the consideration of all thoughtful minds, and especially to those who deem that moral Progress is connected with the growth of rational, as distinguished from fanatical, views of Christianity. Happy will it be for the future if, under the influence of such principles, the bigotry which would trammel thought by the chains of authority may yield to the gentler teaching of that charity which is not merely the bond of peace, but, from its inseparable connexion with energetic working, is alone able to combat the evils of society.

*The Republican Party and its Presidential Candidates: comprising an accurate Descriptive History of the Republican Party in the United States, from its Origin in 1796 to its Dissolution in 1832; of the Whig and Democratic Parties during the Interregnum; and of its re-formation in 1856, to defend Freedom of Speech and of the Press, and to resist the Aggressions of the Slave Power. With Biographical Sketches and Portraits of Fremont and Dayton.* By Benjamin F. Hall. New York, Miller & Co.; London, Trübner & Co.

UNDER the administration of Washington and

the elder Adams the Federalists endeavoured to monarchize the constitution of the United States, by the forms of its administration. By the alien, sedition, and franchise laws of the same party, the Federalists are exposed to the accusation of having invaded the natural rights of the people. Thence sprung up the Republican party, whose principles and policy are to be seen in the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams. It is especially the history of this latter party which Mr. Hall has narrated in his closely-printed volume. In its course he indicates, as he informs us—

"The several and consecutive platforms of the Whig and Democratic parties, from 1833 to 1856; the conduct of the slave power, as the same was represented in congress in relation to Missouri, the Indian lands in Georgia, and the Central and South American Republics; its co-operation with the friends of General Jackson to overbear Mr. Adams and defeat his re-election; its warlike defiance of, and triumph over, the general government, with the assent of the Whig party, during the administration of General Jackson; its usurpations under the administrations of Mr. Van Buren and General Harrison, and its great exaltation during that of Tyler; its uninterrupted sway under Mr. Polk's administration, in pursuance of a previously formed coalition with Mr. Calhoun; its temporary repulse under President Taylor, and its restored vigour and audacity under Mr. Fillmore; and its full, final, and bloody culmination under the administration of Franklin Pierce."

The above extract will sufficiently explain the scope and purpose which Mr. Hall has had in view. To those who are unacquainted with the history of party in the Union this volume will be welcome; for although it is written less in the spirit of a judge than of an advocate, it affords information on very many points, for want of which much of what is going on among our trans-Atlantic kinsmen is unintelligible to ordinary readers on this side of the ocean. The prevailing fault of the volume lies in its heaviness,—a fault which we think might have been easily avoided. The author is nevertheless entitled to commendation, for furnishing the young men of his time with a cheap and intelligible political history of the several administrations by which their country has been governed, or misgoverned. Such a volume, popularly written, treating of our own political history, would be a valuable addition to our literature. That history is at present to be found only in separate or highly-priced works. The information, however, which they contain is of the greatest importance; and yet, how few of our young men are acquainted with the history and progress of the constitution, under which they enjoy a liberty which the subjects of despots do not possess, and hardly know how to appreciate. Even of "first class" men in our colleges, we fancy that there are many who know the succession of the Consuls far more correctly than they do that of the administrations which have governed England since the Reformation. They are familiar with events, but they know little of causes, or of the men by whom both causes and events were influenced.

The following extract is so far of interest, as showing that a Peace Party was established in America, during its later contest with England, and that its practices were as dishonest as its professions were pure:—

"Meanwhile, there had been formed in the United States a non-resistant, or 'Peace Party,' having the professed object of inculcating the benign doctrines indicated by that name, but for the ulterior purpose of arraying the moral and religious sentiment of the country against the administration, of interposing all conceivable obstacles to the war, of loading its advocates and supporters with obloquy, and of bringing them into public contempt. Auxiliary to this, and for similar purposes, there was established another association, styled 'The Washington Benevolent So-

ciety.' And after these organizations had progressed awhile in their seditious designs, and among them of affording aid and comfort to the enemy through the instrumentality of a concerted 'Blue Light Telegraph,' at New London, the opposition in New England resorted to the memorable 'Hartford Convention,' which assembled on the 15th day of December, 1814, nine days only before the signing of a treaty of peace, and deliberated with closed doors for the period of three weeks. As the employment of the Blue Lights at New London and the seditious character of the Hartford Convention have been, during recent years, disputed, the 'truth of history' appears to require a republication of some of the documentary evidence, at least, by which those allegations were supported. Concerning the Blue Lights, and their object, it will be sufficient to furnish the testimony of the *New London Gazette* of December 15th, and of the *National Advertiser* of March 15th, 1814. 'It will astonish every American who has one spark left to kindle into a flame the love of his country, when we state as a fact, for which we vouch—that on Sunday evening last, when the report was current that our squadron would put to sea before the next morning—in the course of the night, Blue Lights were raised on the heights, both at Groton and on this side of the entrance of our harbour, evidently designed as signals to the British fleet. This has excited the highest indignation; and the most decisive measures have been taken to detect and bring to condign punishment the traitorous wretches who dare thus to give the enemy every advantage over those great and gallant men who, in the war with Tripoli and in the present contest, have surrounded the American stars with a lustre which cannot be eclipsed.' [*New London Gazette*, Dec. 15, 1814.] 'We have conversed with a gentleman who left New London on Saturday last, who informed us that, on Tuesday evening preceding, there was at that place a considerable storm of snow and rain, and the appearance of the weather being favourable for our squadron to put to sea, Commodore Decatur issued an order, requiring all his officers on shore to repair without delay on board their respective vessels. Shortly after, Blue Lights were thrown up like rockets from Long Point, and distinctly seen by the officers at Fort Trumbull, and by the officers and men on board the look-out boats. They were answered by three heavy guns from the ships of the enemy, at intervals of about fifteen minutes. The lights were continued through the night.' [*Nat. Adv.*, of March 15, 1814.]

The above extract contains almost the only lively or pictorial incident told in Mr. Hall's volume, in which there will be found more of instruction than amusement.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Nanon; or, Women's War.* By Alexandre Dumas. (Hodgson & Co.)—The English female redressers of the present day, who have succeeded the "Penthesilea of ancient times, and also Joan of Arc and other" strong women of whom *Sir Dugald Dalgetty* discoursed to the sad lady of *Ardenvoth*—will scorn the *Athenæum* for pointing out that the invention of 'Nanon' is one that never fails to interest readers of both sexes. Two ladies fighting for one gentleman,—call them *Harriet Byron* and *Clementina*, call them *Norma* and *Adalgisa* (as in the opera), or dress them up in Revolutionary alarms, as did M. Scribe in his capital comedy, '*La Bataille des Dames*,'—always afford an exciting spectacle, though the excitement be opposed to the old-world principles of Fordyce and Chapone. On the whole, we think the combination exceeds in power the *duello* of two gentlemen fighting for one lady. These speculations have little to do with the amusement afforded by 'Nanon,' for M. Dumas is a story-teller whose witchcraft there is no resisting. Let 'he strife be what it will—let the prize be a black tulip, or a diamond necklace, or a gentleman's head, or a lady's heart—so long as he chooses to talk about it, we are disposed to believe that no other prize can be worth contending for. Here, in 'Nanon,' we have small respect for Mlle. de Lartigue, and small affection for Madame de Cambes. The political struggles and intrigues in which Anne of Austria



and the Princess de Condé were involved are transactions remote from our English sympathies,—and M. de Canolles, the hero, has a touch of the fierce eyes and the waxen cheeks of those warriors who do not make us tremble, let them "look us down" ever so earnestly from the—hairdressers' windows. But let the drawbacks be ever so great, it really matters little when M. Dumas takes us in hand. We do not care a straw for any person or transaction in his story, but we must read it to the end,—and were it in one-and-twenty volumes, instead of in one volume, we fancy that we should hold out. As a narrator the French capitalist, or co-operator, or creator (whichever he be) is unrivalled.

*The Great Law of the Human Mind, and the Heavens and the Earth.* (Savill & Edwards.)—A few weeks ago we noticed a work in which the Millennium began in 1841; according to the present writer, that period is now in its commencement.—"This work begins the Millennium." A sheet which accompanies the work contains these stirring words, and some poetry into the bargain, of which the following is part:—

And the Despot who rule o'er the myriads undel,  
And shout o'er their serfs in captivity led,  
Transformed into men, into free men and true,  
Cry, "Down with the old age, and up with the new!"

The point can easily be settled. Forward the book to the King of Naples, and see what he will cry. In the book itself there seems to be more magnetism than millennium: at which let no reader be surprised, for mind itself is a kind of distilled magnetism. "The electric stands, *per se*, the pure element; the magnetic is the same expanded, attenuated, or more refined; and the mind is of the same elementary action, still more refined." Thus the *pure element*, after two refining processes, becomes mind. Such a mind must be above proof; and such a mind we imagine the author of this work to possess.

*The Vocabulary of Philosophy.* By W. Fleming, D.D. (Griffin & Co.)—Dr. Fleming has done what he intended: he has made a useful book for students. His matter is explanation, quotation, and reference. It is one merit of his book that we cannot tell what his own opinions are, except so far as they may be judged from his definitions of words. The only point on which he is assailable is in his choice of words; and on this point he may be charged with a few omissions, such as may easily be remedied in a second edition. Why is *Mathematics* not admitted into a dictionary of philosophical terms? *Polygamy* is there; and Dr. Fleming does not mean to say that a philosopher, as such, has more to do with polygamy than with mathematics: Sir W. Hamilton himself would not have gone that length. A second edition, and a second edition there will be, might with advantage contain many more of the school terms, and many more leading words from the exact sciences. Want of equality, want of due level, is a very common fault of young dictionaries. The one before us gives *Sciomachy* as a word used by Cowley in a political treatise. How many omitted words might have claimed just precedence! We test the maker of a dictionary as we test Euclid. To the Greek geometer we say, we can pardon nothing tacitly taken for granted in a man who makes it matter of enunciation that the whole is greater than its part. To Dr. Fleming we say, that the expounder of *sciomachy* as a technical term of philosophy is bound to give a large allowance of the unusual and the obsolete.

*A History of the Christian Church during the Reformation.* By Charles Hardwick, M.A. (Cambridge, Macmillan & Co.)—Like its predecessor, the author's "History of the Church down to the Reformation,"—this work lies open to the objection that it is written in the interest, not of the universal Church, but of one of its many sections. The author reiterates "his former claim to characterize particular systems, persons and events, according to the shades and colours they assume when contemplated from an English point of view, and by a member of the Church of England." The notice is candid. After such forewarning, the reader will not be surprised to find that Mr. Hardwick is one who

To party gives up what was meant for mankind.

Dividing his work into three main parts, Mr. Hardwick traces the Saxon and Swiss schools of Reformers and the English and Irish Reformation. These subjects constitute the body of his work. As offshoots he gives chapters on the Counter-Reformation, that is, the Council of Trent and the Jesuits,—on the relations between the Eastern and Western Churches,—on the influence of the Reformation on the connexion between the Church and the Civil Power,—on the state of intelligence and piety,—and on the growth of the Church. Such subjects can scarcely be treated so as to deprive them of their innate interest and importance; but we miss in this book the large and liberal spirit which can weigh them all—the Church of England with the rest—in the balance against those principles of universal kindness which give to Christianity its all-swaying power, and render the uncharitableness of sectaries so deeply repulsive.

*Biographical Notice of Admiral Sir John Franklin.*—[*Notice Biographique sur l'Amiral Sir John Franklin.*] By M. de La Roquette. (Stanford.)—The Geographical Society of Paris attest by this publication the highest esteem in which they hold the memory of their late corresponding member, and M. de La Roquette has fulfilled the trust reposed in him in a most creditable manner. Bearing in mind that the Arctic history is not as well known in France as it is in our country, M. de La Roquette has very judiciously incorporated in his sketch of Franklin's life various interesting, but to us well-known, particulars connected with his Arctic explorations. He closes his performance by giving Franklin the merit of having been the first to set at rest the question of a North-West passage—already accorded to him by Sir John Richardson, Admiral Beaufort, and other Arctic authorities—and shows that great interest has been felt throughout France generally for Franklin and his companions. An appendix contains translations of various official documents, taken from the Parliamentary blue-books; excellent maps of the Arctic regions; and fac-similes of two interesting letters, addressed to friends in England by Sir John Franklin—one to Sir Roderick Murchison, written while on his second North American expedition in 1825, is highly illustrative of the writer's energy and devotion to the service which he had undertaken. On the subject of geology, he says—"An excursion down the Mackenzie would be very interesting to you, as its banks offer very fine specimens of the coal formation, with its neighbouring sand and limestones. It is evident, on the slightest inquiry into geology, that a comparative knowledge of other sciences is requisite—mineralogy and chemistry, for instance—to which I should apply more closely, if the opportunity were permitted me, than I have yet done." When confined to his tent, literary studies of high order formed a portion of the daily routine.—"I have been delighted with Dante, and so have my companions; but I must confess, there is frequently a depth of thought and reasoning to which my mind can hardly reach: perhaps these parts will be better comprehended on re-perusal. It seems clear that Milton, as well as other poets, have borrowed ideas from his comprehensive mind." Nor were the comforts and amusement of his men forgotten, as the following extract shows—doubly interesting, when we remember that the same benevolent spirit presided over the Expedition which left our shores never to return:—"We endeavour (October) to keep ourselves in good humour, health and spirits by an agreeable variety of useful occupations and amusements. Till the snow fell the game of hockey played on the ice was the morning's sport—at other times Wilson's pipes are put in request, and now and then a game of blindman's buff. In fact, I encourage any recreation, to promote exercise and good feeling. I wish you could pop in here and partake our fare. You would be sure of a hearty welcome, and you should have your choice of either moose or reindeer meat, or trout weighing from forty to fifty pounds; but you must bring wine and bread, if you wish either for more than one day." A reduced copy of Sir John Franklin's portrait, from the lithograph in possession of Mr. Weld, gives additional interest to M. de La Roquette's publication.

We have two or three little books for teaching the elements of education, which may be briefly disposed of. To begin at the beginning, here are *Spelling Exercises: an Expansion of the Short Spelling Course*, by Rev. H. Stretton, M.A., a cheap sixpenny-worth.—Next come Messrs. Beazard and Thompson's *Text-Book of English Grammar*, which, though prepared for children, treats of the derivation of words from Latin and Greek, the analysis of sentences into clauses, and even the rudiments of logic! As a specimen of its accuracy, we give the following definition:—"Nouns are the names of things; as *John, man, goodness.*"—An *Explanation of the most Common Rules of Elementary Arithmetic; for the Use of National Schools*, by the Rev. A. Wilson, is a small tract explaining the methods of performing the simplest numerical operations, but throws no light upon principles.—Mr. J. Flint's *Geography of Productions and Manufactures* gives, within the same limits, an account of the articles met with in every-day life, the places where they are produced, and the mode of their preparation.—As a book of reference, *The Student's Handbook of Medieval History*, edited by J. M. Burney, B.A., with Dissertations on the State of Europe and on the Feudal System, by Col. Procter, C.B., may be found of service; but it has too much the character of a chronological table to be used for any other purpose. Though the editor speaks of "numerous Tables, Maps, and two elaborate Essays," we have only been able to discover two maps.

#### MEDICAL BOOKS.

*Osteological Memoirs.* No. I. *Clavicæ.* By John Struthers, M.D. (Edinburgh, Sutherland & Knox).—No one, we should suppose, would be induced to study anatomy from reading the books devoted to the subject. As little could you imagine the beauty and fitness of a flower from descriptions of its individual parts when pulled to pieces, as that of the human body from anatomical books; and this is what the genuine Drybones of anatomy loves. He seems to avoid the thought of beauty, use, adaptation, in the "processes," "spines," and "foramina," which he delights to describe. Happily, the day of these gentlemen is passing by; and it is gradually being acknowledged that a knowledge of the position of an artery may have some further significance than that of enabling a surgeon to avoid it when he is performing a surgical operation. It is in this improved spirit that Dr. Struthers has commenced a description of the human skeleton; and although he has got no further than the clavicle, we anticipate that his work will be found a useful and interesting addition to anatomical literature.

*Tic Douloureux, its Causes, Symptoms and Treatment.* By William Morgan. (Baillière.)—This painful disease is treated of from a homeopathic point of view, and the book embraces the usual amount of ignorance and absurdity found in the class to which it belongs.

*On the Nature and Treatment of Club-foot.* By Bernard E. Brodhurst. (Churchill.)—The operation for the cure of those distortions known by the name of Club-foot is a triumph of modern surgery. Scarcely anything in the history of surgery has been attended with a more complete success. At the same time, few operations demand a more complete knowledge of anatomy, or of the functions of the organs involved. Already many excellent works have appeared; but as experience becomes larger and wider, previous errors are corrected, and more secure methods introduced. Mr. Brodhurst, as one of the surgeons to the Orthopaedic Hospital in London, has a claim to write and to be heard on this subject; and those who undertake these operations will find this record of his views and practice of great service. The work is illustrated with excellent woodcuts of the various kinds of deformity on which the book is written.

*Manual of Health; or, Easy Lessons on Sanitary Matters.* By John Flint. (Simpkin & Marshall).—Sixpennyworth of very wholesome advice with regard to health. Why do not some of our philanthropists start a Sanitary Tract Society? If their tracts were skillfully written they might do much good.

**The Electro-Chemical Bath.** By J. J. F. Caplin, M.D. (Freeman).—We cannot find that the author has in any manner proved the value of electro-chemical bathing over the ordinary cold or warm bath: So far is it from being true that electricity is "amongst the most potent therapeutic agents," that those who understand its nature best are most sceptical with regard to its value as a remedial agent at all.

**Pneuma-Therapia; or, the Use of Pure Oxygen.**—This book, which is published without the author's or publisher's name, is cleverly written, on a subject which has occupied the attention of at least one of our most brilliant chemists, and a number of highly-respectable medical men. This subject is the use of gases, and more especially of oxygen gas as a remedial agent. It is popular knowledge that Sir Humphry Davy acquired his knowledge of chemistry at an institution founded by Dr. Beddoes, for the treatment of diseases by gas. That institution failed because the plan failed. It has been tried again and again, and failed. We say, after looking attentively through this book, with all its learning, that it gives no proof that it will not fail again.

**Thirty Years' Practical Experience in the Removal of Spinal and Chest Deformities.** By P. G. Hamon.—A very short announcement of the author's willingness to undertake the treatment of the diseases referred to on the title-page.

**A Practical Treatise on Disorders of the Stomach, with Fermentation.** By James Turnbull, M.D. (Churchill).—As chemistry advances and brings under its domain the functions of living beings, the practice of medicine becomes more and more a matter of experiment. So rapidly has chemistry advanced, that the great changes by which food is converted into flesh and blood, can be expressed by chemical formulæ. Not only can the healthy changes of the food be thus measured and noted, but the too rapid, too slow, or changed conditions indicative of a diseased state, can be equally well noted. The acids which burn and the gases which distend the stomach are definite chemical compounds formed from others just as definite. The mess that is put into an alderman's stomach at a Lord Mayor's feast is as amenable to the laws of organic chemistry, as the stone that falls from a height to the law of gravitation. There is a regular fermentation of the food in the stomach, which is necessary and healthy, and there is an irregular fermentation which is abnormal and unhealthy. It is to this question of fermentation that Dr. Turnbull has addressed himself, and he has done it with considerable skill. The symptoms attendant upon disordered digestive function from irregular fermentation are carefully described, and the remedies best adapted for such conditions pointed out. One of the curious results of recent research has been the discovery that certain conditions of the nervous system affect the chemical composition of the fluids of the body; and we think Dr. Turnbull might have advantageously added a chapter on this subject.

**History of Asiatic Cholera Morbus.** By F. Boleguer. (Agra, Gibbons).—A very speculative and worthless account of this disease.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Banking Almanac for 1857, 8vo. 2s. 6d.  
Bell's Help in Time of Need, 8s. 6d. cl.  
Bell's Pictures from the Pyrenees, super-royal 16mo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Benetti's Queen Eleanor's Vengeance, and other Poems, 3s. 6d. cl.  
Bonne's Visitors' Book of Verse, 2nd edit. 8s. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Brown's Parting Counsel, 8vo. 3s. cl.  
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Memoir by Cheever, new edit. 12s.  
Cat and Dog, 4th edit. super-royal 16mo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Chalmers's Select Works, edited by Hanna, Vol. 10, "Christian and Economic Policy of a Nation," 8vo. 6s. cl.  
Charles the Fifth's Reign, History of, by Robertson, with Additions by Prescott, 2 vols. post 8vo. 12s. cl.  
Cross's Landed Property, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Cunningham's Saving Truths, Imperial 16mo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Driver's Questions and Exercises in Arithmetic, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Edwards's Italy as I saw it, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Hill's Demonstrations of Anatomy, 4th edit. royal 18mo. 12s. 6d.  
Fulton's Man of the World, 3rd edit. post 8vo. 3s. cl.  
Goodrich's Myrtle and the Heather, 3 vols. 8vo. 3s. cl.  
Griffith's Artillerist's Manual, 7th edit. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.  
Hook's Parents' Daughter, new edit. 8vo. 2s. cl.  
Hook's Parents' Daughter, new edit. 8vo. 2s. cl.  
Hudson's and Kennedy's Ascent of Mont Blanc, 2nd edit. 5s. 6d.  
Remble's Psalms and Hymns, new edit. royal 18mo. 3s. cl.  
Kitt's (John D.D.) Memoirs, by Ryland, 2nd edit. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
Krause's Sermons, preached in Bethesda Chapel, Dublin, Second Series, Vol. 1, 8vo. 3s. cl.  
Lath and Grov Wise, 4to. 2s. 6d. bds.  
Library of Old Authors, "Owenbury's Miscellaneous Works, by Rimbaud," 3s.; "Southwell's Poetical Works, by Turnbull," 4s.  
London and Paris Picture-Book, super-royal 4to. 3s. 6d. bds.  
Maeferlane's Mountains of the Bible, 3rd edit. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Marshall's (Rev. J.) Memoir, by his Son, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, 2nd Series, Vol. 21, 8vo. 12s. 6d.  
Meteyard's Lillian's Golden Hours, illustrated, 8vo. 3s. cl.  
Moir's (Rev. D.) Memoirs, by Reid, 18mo. 4s. cl.  
Moody's Catechism of English Grammar, 16mo. 1s. cl. 8rd.  
Newman's Office and Work of Universities, 8vo. 6s. cl.  
Parley's Annual, 1857, square, 5s. cl.  
Parley's Our Oriental Kingdom, 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl.  
Reichel's Nature and Offices of the Church, 8vo. 6s. cl.  
Rigby's Constitutional Treatment of Female Diseases, 8s. 6d. cl.  
Rau and Read Library, "Elliott's Real Happiness," 8vo. 1s. 6d.  
Solace in Sickness and Sorrow, Preface by Boucher, 32mo. 3s. 6d.  
Songs of the Brave, Soldier's Dream, &c. illust. 2nd edit. 7s. 6d.  
Strickland's Queens of Scotland, Vol. 6, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
Success in Business, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Todd's Commentary on the Sermon on the Mount, 18mo. 3s. cl.  
Victory Won, new edit. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Walsh's Manual of Domestic Economy, 8vo. 10s. 6d. half-bd.  
Weiss's New Translation and Exposition of Ecclesiastes, 8vo. 4s.  
Westbrook's Etchings and Pearls, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Winslow's Atonement, 8th edit. 8s. 6d. cl.

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

## Industrial Girls' Schools.

Nov. 12.

HAVING long been impressed with the general inefficiency of our girls' schools as places of discipline and instruction in the habits and arts most necessary to their future lives, whether as domestic servants or wives of working men, I lately heard with the greatest satisfaction that a school had been established in Norwich upon a more rational and wholesome plan. As it owes its existence to the liberality of one lady, who has had the wisdom to begin on the most moderate scale, it is not likely that it will attract public notice beyond the sphere of its immediate usefulness. This consideration combined with the conviction that the instruction given in it is precisely the thing wanted, and the want of which is manifesting itself in the most calamitous forms throughout our social fabric, induces me to ask for so much of your valuable space as will suffice to give some idea of its peculiar advantages.

The school, instituted and supported by Miss F. Martineau, of Bracondale, near Norwich, is an industrial school, but it differs from those commonly bearing that title in the extreme simplicity of its plan. Industrial schools are generally either large and expensive establishments where children of both sexes are boarded and lodged, or they are annexed to so-called national schools. The school in question has neither of these characters.

Two small adjoining houses in Norwich belonging to Miss Martineau having become vacant, she has thrown them into one, and devoted them entirely to her beneficent purpose. Nor could the most skilful architect devise anything better adapted to it. It affords that kind of accommodation which old houses alone contain:—every variety of pantry, cupboard, and place of stowage; rooms large and small, wash-houses, playground,—in short, a place for everything. Those who know the extreme difficulty of establishing a permanent relation between things and their allotted places in the minds of servants will appreciate the importance of this distribution of the house in forming the habits of the girls.

At the same time, Miss Martineau's school is free from a disadvantage which renders some of the large industrial establishments entirely unsuited to the training of girls as servants for the middle class. They are so furnished with all imaginable appliances and conveniences, that everything in a moderate, old-fashioned house becomes a difficulty and a hardship. There cannot be a more effectual way of encouraging indolence, both of thought and action, or of stifling invention and resource, than the surrounding a girl with the numerous mechanical aids devised by modern skill and science. The advantage possessed by a people accustomed to make shifts was but too manifest in the Crimea. One striking feature in English servants as compared with foreign ones is the prodigious crop of difficulties and "ill-conveniences" which rises around them on all sides.

For the course of instruction, I refer to the printed prospectus, which is the only sort of advertisement this establishment has had.

"Day School for Girls, under Government inspection, Upper King Street, Norwich. Established by, and under the superintendence of, Miss Martineau, assisted by Mrs. Barwell, and other friends of Education. The course of teaching will comprise Scripture and other Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Part-Singing, Outline Drawing, and English History. Besides the usual branches of an English Education, the children of the school will receive simple elementary instruction upon natural objects,

and upon those portions of general knowledge, calculated to assist in preparing them for the various duties and social obligations of life. Plain needlework, including the cutting-out, making, and mending of wearing apparel, will be particularly attended to. In order to give a practical acquaintance with the duties of a home household education will be carried on under the direction and with the help of a housekeeper. It is intended to make the arrangements for this necessary part of educational training (hitherto so much neglected) really efficient. The school mistress will be prepared, by previous training, to adopt the best methods of teaching. There is a play-ground attached to the school-house, large enough to afford recreation and healthy refreshment at proper intervals. School hours from half-past nine till four, with an interval of an hour for dinner. Arrangements will be made so that children bringing their dinner may have it served with due attention to comfort and order. Terms, 6d. per week. No child admitted under nine years of age. Holidays: a month at Christmas and Midsummer, and a week at Easter. The school opens October 1, 1856. Applications may be made at the school-house, every Monday in September, from twelve to two o'clock.—Bracondale, July 30."

This is the skeleton of the scheme, which differs in nothing from a common day-school, save in the things taught and the direction given to the tastes and habits of the pupils. Without seeing it in operation, it is impossible to imagine the life and energy which Miss F. Martineau and her excellent assistants have infused into it. The lessons on objects, those on arithmetic, and the writing were excellent. The attention of the children never flagged. Their eyes were fixed with eager inquiry on the cheerful, animated face of their young mistress. But excellence in these branches is not rare: Miss Martineau, in a letter now before me, touches the true points of superiority in her school and its mistress:—"I think myself very fortunate in having a mistress so capable of teaching the higher branches of knowledge, and yet so anxious to give an interest to all home and useful duties. The idea of taking pleasure in cutting out their own clothes, washing, &c., seems so new to the children."

According to Miss Martineau's wise plan of feeling her way, and attempting nothing on a large scale till she has proved its success on a small one, the girls at present wash only for the mistress and the housekeeper, who is their instructress in this department. She is one of those paragons of neatness, those finished artists in the great and complicated business of cleaning, who were formerly the boast of Norfolk, but of whom, I fear, only a few consummate specimens remain. It may interest some of your readers to know that the person to whom is entrusted the high office of initiating girls into the duties and delicate arts of a household, was the servant of the beloved and respected Amelia Opie, during the last years of her life.

On the same principle of slow and cautious advance, cooking has, as yet, not been attempted. This will come hereafter. Every needful appliance is ready. Meantime an important step in domestic education has been gained. Those of the girls who live at a distance bring their dinners. This humble repast is set out and eaten with the nicest attention to cleanliness and propriety. I saw the table exactly as it had been left by the girls who had just dined. Not a thing was out of its place, nor was there a trace of untidiness or disorder. The service of the table is performed by the girls in turn. They clear away the dishes and plates, knives and forks, clean them, and deposit them in their places. I saw one at her work, washing the earthen vessels, wiping, not smearing, them, and arranging them dry and bright on pantry shelves of spotless whiteness. It was with peculiar satisfaction that I soon afterwards saw the same girl come into the school and teach a class of younger girls arithmetic.

This, thought I, is the real type and expression of the life and duty of woman. Take it at which ever end of the social scale you will, there is nothing higher than this—the comfort, order, and good government of the house, and the instruction of the young. To fit herself to fulfil these paramount duties of her sex, a woman must acquire qualities intellectual and moral, second to none possessed by man or woman. If this were the place for such an argument, I should not be afraid to take the field against all comers in support of my assertion. At present I must content myself with making it, thereby incurring the contempt of those of either sex who think such obscure duties a humiliating misapplication of the powers of woman.

When only in nothing, rioty, of nine, desirous which, girls, may be Sir's speech apather might the mi given t And small t to the subord so little to be, stastic so wor author assertio Norfol her ne dairy h she cou or wou she has look for who has came u If th tricts, tradesv able d manner cause s has to London ladies years g her, an French London seasons Such a little of who re monste ceaseles are ex careless underts of all tresses sponsib is beco disapp incomplece ivil. This hand; consider of educ And that so evil be But What mother our sch This to deph of which example It is intellig acquaint an est or six words insight workin concern



When I saw Miss Martineau's school it was only in the fourth week of its existence, and though nothing whatever had been done to give it notoriety, there were seventeen girls between the ages of nine and sixteen, and more were announced as desirous to come. This, considering the pay, which is comparatively high, and the age of the girls, which renders their services at home of value, may be regarded as remarkable success.

Sir Stafford Northcote said the other day in his speech at Dudley that the middle classes were apathetic about the education of the lower. He might have gone further, and have affirmed that the middle classes *disapprove* the education now given to the lower, especially of the female sex.

And with great reason. While the wives of small farmers and tradesmen find the girls furnished to them by the national schools so useless and insubordinate, so ignorant of every useful work, and so little inclined to be taught, as they declare them to be, it is not likely that they will be very enthusiastic in favour of the establishments which supply so worthless an article. It would be easy to cite authorities without end to prove the truth of this assertion. One or two may suffice. A lady in Norfolk was told by a respectable farmer's wife in her neighbourhood, that she was contracting her dairy business as much as possible, solely because she could no longer "find a dairy-maid who could or would do her work properly." She added that she had gone the other day to the statute fair to look for one. There were plenty, but "not one who had not lace at the bottom of her sleeves; she came away without one."

If this is the state of things in agricultural districts, it is fully matched by the experience of tradeswomen in towns. A very neat and respectable dressmaker in a small town says, in like manner, that she is diminishing her business "because she can get no help. What the girls do, she has to undo." A Paris *lingère*, who comes to London every spring, well known to many of our ladies of fashion, has for the last three or four years gone to the expense of bringing over with her, and maintaining for several months, two French girls, because she could find none in London who could sew. "She tried it for two seasons, but found she had everything to undo." Such complaints are almost universal. How little do the philanthropic ladies and gentlemen who represent the employers of sempstresses as monsters of exaction and tyranny, know of the ceaseless vexation, fatigue, and loss to which they are exposed by the laziness, incompetence, and carelessness of those who receive their wages and undertake to execute their work. The situation of all women of business, of all housewifely mistresses of families, of all, in short, who are responsible for the execution of certain needful works, is becoming one of intolerable anxiety, care, and disappointment; and the encouragement given to incompetence and idleness by misplaced benevolence has contributed no little to increase the evil.

This is a digression from the main subject in hand; but I have been insensibly led into it by the consideration of the question, What is the system of education worth which tends to such results?

And, secondly, Is it not extremely important that something new should be attempted before the evil becomes utterly unradicable?

But a far more vital question remains behind. What sort of wives to working men, what sort of mothers to families, are trained and produced by our schools?

This, if I am not greatly mistaken, is the root to which we must trace much of that bitter harvest of depravity and brutality of which we daily see examples in our newspapers.

It is now seven years ago that a man of singular intelligence, and of the widest and most intimate acquaintance with the working classes, foreman in an establishment in which he presided over five or six hundred of the best sort of artisans, uttered words which struck me as giving the dreariest insight into the condition and prospects of our working classes. I was making some inquiries concerning wages, and, hearing how large these

were, I expressed the hope, or rather expectation, that these men laid by money and were well off. Shocked at hearing that hardly one of them was worth a shilling, I inquired the reason—"was it vice, drunkenness?"—"No, those were rare exceptions; we could not employ drunkards in our business. It is the bad management of the wives. The money is muddled away. To say the truth," added he, "there is no such thing now as a poor man's wife." What a sentence to pronounce on the homes of England! The admiration with which one witnesses the energetic and intelligent labours of this noble race of men is turned to pity when one thinks that all their wondrous skill and industry fails to secure to them the natural object and merited reward of man's toil—a comfortable home, and a decent provision for old age.

Anybody who has looked nearly into the incomes and outgoings of the working classes of England, and has had an opportunity of comparing them with those of France or Germany, must be compelled to admit that, whatever be their superiority in other respects, as administrators of the money provided by the head of the family, English women of the lower class are immeasurably behind their neighbours. Here, again, I can do no more than assert, unless I had space for an *exposé* of all the details of a household of each country. I can only say that any one who has examined into those details can entertain no doubt that the same sum of money goes twice as far in the hands of a French, as in those of an English woman. It is impossible to conceive the *gaspillage* and improvidence which reigns in the lowest English households. The women buy improvidently, cook improvidently, and dress improvidently. The consequences are, want, debt, disorder, and all that can make a man's home comfortless and irritating, take from him all hope of improvement in his condition, all regard for so useless a partner, and drive him to the alehouse.

I was told the other day by a benevolent and enlightened clergyman, intimately acquainted with the habits and condition of the poor around him, that he knew but two good managers among the labourers' wives in his neighbourhood. It is frightful to think how this state of things has increased and is increasing. And, indeed, where are girls to learn the principles and arts of housewifery? Not of mothers who possess neither. Not at schools, where they learn to talk about things which they cannot understand, and to hear vaguely of duties which they are never taught to practise. And when at length they go out to service, and might learn from the more thrifty and careful class above them, the time is over. Habits of waste and negligence are fixed, and the only effect of the attempt to correct these is, to make them hate their employers. Ask any mistress of a family how many maid servants she has had whom she could conscientiously recommend as wives to working men.

Viewed under this aspect, the defects in the education of girls assume a gravity and importance which it is impossible to exaggerate. It is clear from the domestic discords of which we see only the extreme cases and fiercest results that the women of the working class have, to an afflicting extent, lost the respect and affection of their husbands. And what lasting hold has a woman of that class on the affection and respect of her husband, save through her qualities as a useful helpmate? The graces and accomplishments which come in aid of declining youth and beauty in the higher, have no existence for her.

The whole current of modern society appears to set in against the formation of that consummation of womanhood, the Housewife. In domestic service, the negligence, profusion, and absence of vigilant supervision on the part of employers; out of it, the factory, and the various ways in which girls are taught to earn, rather than to distribute, or to save money; everywhere, the delusive and corrupting cheapness and the preposterous style of dress, which affords every possible discouragement to neat and frugal habits of conservation and repair.†

† I cannot omit to mention here one of the modes of doing good suggested by the ingenuity of true charity. A lady who resides in Leeds, struck with the wretched igno-

All these influences, and many more, are directly hostile to the formation of the domestic virtues and talents in the lower classes. In the higher, luxury, the affectation of superiority to domestic employments, and the preference for public over private and obscure duties, which characterize our age, are no less fatal to the cultivation of the homely but venerable accomplishments which distinguished those illustrious ladies of former times, who governed their households with calm vigilance and intelligent authority. The notion that these accomplishments are inconsistent with high mental culture, refined taste, or feminine grace, is altogether false. The conduct of a household with order and economy makes large demands on the reason and on the faculties of observation and discernment, and leaves these faculties strengthened for their application to purely intellectual objects. The conduct of a household with grace and dignity makes large demands on the sense of fitness, harmony, and beauty, and ripens that sense for exercise on purely æsthetic objects.

Surely the slang now so much in vogue among young ladies (*proph pudor!*), does not seem to show that the neglect of domestic occupations is necessarily followed by refinement of the taste.

We hear much lamentation over the decline of filial obedience and reverence. Let it be remembered that the Woman whose "children rise up and call her blessed," whose "husband's heart doth safely trust in her," is she who "looketh well to the ways of her household," who "worketh willingly with her hands," and who employs her great faculties and noble sentiments, "strength," "wisdom," "charity," and "kindness," in the service and guidance of those whom God has committed to her charge. "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

This is the great model; and thousands of years have not worn out its grandeur or its beauty.

But if our times are little favourable to the growth of such virtues, so little more is society indebted to those who endeavour to recall the young women of the working class to a sense of their true vocation, and a solicitude for their true interests. So much the more is society indebted to those who show that they, in their sphere, have not yet forgotten in what consists the true glory of woman, whether maid or matron, whether poor or rich, whether servant or mistress. S. A.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

ACTIVE measures in favour of a bill for removing the pressure of our present taxes from Literary Institutions are being taken, we believe, so as to secure for it a better reception in the coming session of Parliament than the bill met with in the last.

The British Museum is beginning to experience the advantage of the labours of its new superintendent in the Natural History Division. At the College of Surgeons there is an *imperfect* skeleton of the gigantic Moa of New Zealand (*Dinornis giganteus*), but with the specimens recently brought from the North Island, New Zealand, by Mr. Mantell, Professor Owen has been enabled to build up a perfect skeleton of the Elephant-footed Moa (*Dinornis elephantopus*). The enormous development of the legs of this creature is one of the most singular features to be found in the whole bird creation. The present specimen is not so tall as that of the *Dinornis giganteus*, but it gives the impression of having been a more formidable animal. Formidable as it might have been, it appears to have had no chance with man, without wings to fly or feet to swim, and confined in an insular

range of all womanly works in which the factory girls grow up, has collected them in an evening for the purpose of making and mending their clothes under her direction. My informant saw between seventy and eighty of them occupied in this way. Their benevolent instructress devotes to this work two evenings in every week. What is still more remarkable, she is accompanied by her husband, who enters in a book the orders of the girls, and keeps an account against each. Whatever they order is carried the next evening, cut out and prepared for them to make. And these admirable people have for years left the comforts of an opulent fireside to pass their evenings in one of the lowest parts of a manufacturing city, and in the society of factory girls! It would be a pleasure to give a name to such excellence, but as I have no warrant to do so, I forbear.



position. Not a single living *Dinornis* has yet been discovered, but bones exist in prodigious quantities.

Sir William Temple's collection of Antiquities left Naples by the Milan last Thursday, and will be in England about Saturday, the 29th inst.

Mr. Bogue, author and publisher, whose sudden death is among the startling announcements of the week, came of a respectable family in the county of Berwick, and was the nephew of Dr. Bogue, author of 'The Divine Authority of the New Testament.' In early life Mr. Bogue became assistant to Mr. Thomas Ireland, bookseller, of Edinburgh. While in this position Mr. Bogue was offered more lucrative engagements; but from a feeling of honour he refused to quit his ailing employer, and remained with him till his death. In 1836 Mr. Bogue came to London, bringing with him letters of introduction to Mr. Tilt, who immediately engaged his services—soon after took him into partnership—and in the course of two or three years retired from the business, leaving it entirely in the hands of Mr. Bogue. Mr. Bogue, although of a quiet, unassuming disposition, possessed great intelligence and untiring energy. He was the anonymous author of several works—chiefly books for children,—which were received with favour. He was a man of enterprise, kind and generous in disposition, and of the strictest integrity. He was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a widow and five young children to mourn his loss. To the literary and publishing world it will be satisfactory to learn, that Mr. Tilt has undertaken for the present the management of Mr. Bogue's business.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton has been elected in opposition to Lord Stanley, to the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University, by a large majority—the choice being made, we believe, as it should be made, on the purely literary ground.

The Earl of Ellesmere has been declared Lord Rector of King's College, Aberdeen, for four years.

The Committee of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution have recorded their sense of obligation to Mr. W. J. Roper, the Secretary, by presenting to that gentleman, at a special meeting of the Council, an elegant silver inkstand and salver, purchased by the private subscription of the Council. The testimonials were presented by the President, Sir Charles L. Eastlake. The salver bears the following inscription: "Presented, together with a silver inkstand, by the President and Council of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution to W. J. Roper, Esq., as an expression of their personal esteem, and testimonial of the high sense they entertain of his valuable and indefatigable services during forty years as Secretary. Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A., President; C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A., Treasurer; J. H. Mann, Esq., V.P., Chairman of the Council." The inkstand and salver were designed and executed by Mr. Gilliam.

We read in the *Publishers' Circular*:—"Many of our readers may not be aware that by an Act of Parliament (10 & 11 Vict. cap. 95) the various colonial legislatures have power to permit the introduction and sale of pirated editions of English copyright books, the property of British publishers, on the collection of a fixed duty on the value of such books being imposed. This has been acted on in many instances, (we believe the Australian legislatures have not complied with the provisions of the Act,) and a sum of 687*l.* has lately been distributed amongst the several publishers whose works have thus been imported, or rather whose property has been confiscated for the amusement and intellectual cultivation of the colonies. The duty has been fixed in most of the colonies at not less than 20 per cent., but in Jamaica at 15, and in Canada at only 12½ per cent. In this latter colony a deduction has been made, for the cost of collection, of about 45 per cent. on the amount. Upon this the Treasury Minute on the subject remarks, that as the absolute prohibition imposed by former Acts of Parliament had been removed, on the condition of reasonable protection being secured to British authors, it is obvious, that a net profit of less than 7 per cent. on the value of foreign reprints of the works

of a British author imported into Canada, especially when the exceedingly low price is considered at which such reprints are produced, cannot afford anything approaching to adequate provision for the rights which the author possessed within the province by virtue of his copyright." Our contemporary asks whether, when the Act was passed, either British authors or publishers were consulted about it, or any inquiry was made whether they were willing to yield up the rights they possessed under the Copyright Act. To this question of the trade oracle we will add another—Has any author whose works have been imported to the colonies, received any portion of the 687*l.* which has been lately distributed?

Mr. Yarrell's books, dispersed by Mr. J. C. Stevens, have realized 1,100*l.* A few of the prices may be separately noted:—for example, Gould's 'Birds of Europe' brought 91*l.*,—the same writer's 'Birds of Australia,' 79*l.*,—the same writer's 'Humming Birds,' twelve parts, 23*l.*,—Gray's 'Genera of Birds,' 16*l.* 5*s.*,—Macgillivray's 'Natural History of Deeside and Braemar,' 7*l.*,—the first edition of Bewick's 'History of British Birds,' 5*l.* 15*s.*,—Walton and Cotton's 'Complete Angler,' with many additional illustrations inserted by Mr. Yarrell, 9*l.*,—Sir J. E. Smith's 'English Botany,' 5*l.*,—Harvey's 'History of British Sea-Weeds,' 5*l.* 5*s.*,—Hewitson's 'British Oology,' with coloured illustrations, 5*l.*,—the same work with plain plates, 4*l.* 8*s.*,—Forbes and Hanley's 'History of British Mollusca and their Shells,' 12*l.*,—Audubon's 'Birds of America,' 36*l.*,—the same writer's 'Ornithological Biography,' 10*l.* 10*s.*,—'Zoology of the Beagle,' 7*l.* 10*s.*,—Smith's 'Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa,' 13*l.* 10*s.*,—Prof. Owen's 'Odontography,' 9*l.* 15*s.* Copies of Mr. Yarrell's own works also sold for good prices.

The German journals announce that the "Schillerhaus" at Götting has been purchased, on the 11th of November (Schiller's birthday), for a sum of 2,100 thalers, by the Leipzig Schillerverein. The "Schillerstube" has thus escaped the danger of falling into profane hands.

When Goethe published (in 1828 and 29) his Correspondence with Schiller, he resolved to suppress everything that might be unpleasant or offending to the feelings of any person living;—an excellent resolution, which, however, has not been followed up throughout. Thus it happened that many letters were altogether laid aside; in others, certain passages were omitted; and most names were either changed or marked with initials,—and even these were not always to be relied upon. A number of smaller notes were likewise put aside as of no importance, although they helped to throw a pleasant light on the friendly intercourse, social and poetical, of the two great men. The MS. letters were, after print, sealed up by Goethe's own hand, with the injunction that, before the year 1850, the seal should not be broken, and no complete edition of the correspondence be contemplated. The breaking of the seal took place in the year named, in the presence of Schiller's and Goethe's heirs, but the publication was delayed, and only quite recently the complete correspondence has appeared, at Cotta's, edited by Dr. Hermann Hauff. The correspondence, as it is now laid before us, adds, it is true, no new important feature to the almost unique spectacle of the mutual intercourse of the two poets, yet many an interesting detail appears in fresher and livelier colours, and many a curious remark affords welcome material for the literary historian. Here and there we hit upon a severer criticism, and the mentioning of names, hitherto suppressed, makes an end of many doubts and vague suggestions. In the former edition several of the letters went by a false date,—a fact which has been noticed and censured before. The present editor has tried to avoid the mistakes of the former arrangement, but he has not always succeeded. Misplacements of the letters still occur, as, for instance, No. 127 evidently ought to stand before 121, and No. 787 before 783. The number of the letters amounts at present to 999, while the first edition contained only 971. A careful and complete Index, too, has not been omitted this time.

The friends of Berthold Auerbach will be glad to learn that he has just published another of his admirable "Schwarzwälder Dorfgeschichten." It is entitled "Barfüsse," and tells the story of poor little Amrei, a barefooted village maiden, the gooseherd of the hamlet of Haldenbrunn. The tale, we are happy to find, has not been written to illustrate (like most of Auerbach's later "Dorfgeschichten") some social or political tendency of the author, but keeps itself strictly within the bounds of a psychological picture. The interest which it creates is purely human.

"Ever since the night when the earthquake shook all Naples," writes a Correspondent, under date November 3, "Vesuvius has been in a state of great agitation. Vast masses of smoke have been continually rolling forth, and on some evenings the spectacle has been very brilliant, in consequence of the great body of fire which has been thrown forth. The following report of Vincenzo Cozzolino will have some interest for the readers of the *Athenæum*. 'On the night of the 11th and 12th of October,' he says, 'I was on Vesuvius with a French family, and such was the noise it made, that the whole of the crater trembled, and the mountain was riven to its very centre in the direction of Torre del Greco, so that the funnel in this direction was filled up. From the 23rd to the 27th ult. three streams of lava were seen to issue from three mouths which were formed within the new crater. These three mouths throw out large and small red-hot stones beyond the crater. In the crater of 1850 a mouth has been formed which throws out red-hot ashes as though it were a display of fireworks: its action is unceasing, and the effect is wonderfully beautiful to those who are on the summit. I asked my family if they had heard anything at Resina on the night of the 11-12th, and they answered that they heard as though it were the noise of an earthquake.' This report is signed by Cozzolino, the 28th of October; and, perhaps, every other night at intervals, the mountain makes some mighty efforts, and throws out a brilliant mass of fire. Vesuvius is so capricious that one would scarcely like to risk his prophetic character by predicting anything regarding its movements, but appearance would certainly justify the expectation of a considerable eruption within the crater. It is now in full eruption, and at times, as I have announced, the ashes, stones, and flames are thrown high into the heavens, forming a grand display. Such were some of the signs which preceded the last great eruption."

Everybody knows that 6 feet square is 36 square feet; and also that 6 times 6 is 36. From this a very great number of young mathematicians, and even some old ones, imagine that 6 feet multiplied by 6 feet gives 36 square feet. From thence they pass to money; and, *rem Deo improbam*, multiply 6 shillings by 6 shillings. We take it for almost a rule, that whenever passengers are shut up on board ship for a six weeks' voyage, among the attempts to kill time will be a discussion whether 19*l.* 1*s.* can be multiplied by itself. One says it cannot be done: because multiplying is taking a number of times; and 6 shillings can be taken six times, but six shillings taken six shillings times is unmeaning. Another agrees, and says that, though 6 shillings can be repeated as many times as there are hairs in a horse's tail, yet the process cannot be called multiplying 6 shillings by a horse's tail. But a third declares it can be done, and that he used to do it at school. Then follows a bet, which is referred to some known arithmetician. In one of these bets which came under our knowledge, the party who maintained that 6 shillings cannot be a multiplier was fully possessed by the idea that 6 feet multiplied by 6 feet is 36 square feet; and he grounded his opposition to the money process on the fact that there is no square money. The arbiter of the bet ally asked him whether his objection would not be altogether got rid of by making postage stamps legal tender. Another class of mathematicians, in their repudiation of multiplying by a concrete, contrive to think that division of the same kind is equally impossible. They are afraid to propound a division of 12*s.* by 3*s.*; they think such a fraction as  $\frac{2s. 6d.}{7s. 3d.}$  is an absurdity, and if it were asked

what time  
hours, it  
to multi  
those w  
practica  
2s. 6d.  
nances  
direct q  
of arith  
want of  
coined  
that he  
had rec  
moment  
forgotte  
book un  
posed, n  
exquisite  
turn thi  
over to  
plodded  
into far  
put in  
piece, th  
he wou  
once di  
cheated  
upon de  
professe  
done.

Mr. AL  
ALBERT  
tainment  
EVENING  
entirely re  
rests; and  
contribut  
Most Har  
Boden-Ba  
by Chillo  
New View  
Schloss, or  
the Ruins;  
moonlight  
points on  
lately take  
The other  
of Mr. W  
rains from  
of P. Philip  
Boration  
will be, as  
English, a  
of a child  
taken in ad  
to four wit  
that no bon  
the Event  
Children—  
persons, in  
extra chair  
separate lo  
Floodily.

Dr. KAL  
Lester S  
Containing  
every part  
of Men, de  
Staves, P. P  
tion, One S

ROYAL  
Text Mon  
John Les  
SON, view  
REFORM  
ACT," on 2  
TAYLOR, E  
MIRYTH  
DARBY, A  
Hours ne  
JOSHUA, E  
beautiful  
every Mot  
day when  
of KENT  
FIGURES  
Administration

GEOLOG  
dent, in  
Esq., v  
mathus  
Prof. O  
small m  
lower ja  
obtained  
field-sta  
Ooliticu  
describer  
Associat  
in the a  
extinct  
Hydroot  
of the T  
fore, tha

what time there is in the preceding fraction of six hours, they would indignantly ask how they were to multiply hours by shillings and pence. But those who see a little farther tell them that it is practicable to take such a fraction of six hours as  $2s. 6d.$  is of  $7s. 3d.$  Nevertheless, some countenance is given to their fear by the absence of direct questions of *division* of concretes in books of arithmetic. But the defect is not from any want of perception. A contractor who had received articles at  $9\frac{3}{4}d.$  a-piece, and remembered that he paid  $61l. 16s. 7\frac{3}{4}d.$ , forgot how many he had received, and thought he could find out in a moment. To his surprise, he found that he had forgotten how; and on looking to his old school-book under *division* he found he had, as he supposed, never been taught! The fact is, that our exquisite system of money has induced writers to turn this question of *division*, and others like it, over to the rule of three, or elsewhere. It cannot be ploddingly attacked without turning both sum into farthings. In a decimal coinage, it would be put in its proper place. If, at 3 cents 4 mills a-piece, the contractor had paid  $54l. 7\frac{7}{8}l. 7ct. 4m.$ , he would find out how many he paid for by at once dividing  $54774$  by  $34$ . And thus we have cheated a few readers into thinking for a moment upon decimal coinage who would have skipped a profound article on the subject,—which was to be done.

[illegible]

**Dr. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 4, Coventry Street, Leicester Square.**—OPEN, for Gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Containing upwards of 1,000 Models and Preparations, illustrating every part of the Human Frame in Health and Disease, the Races of Men, &c. Lectures are delivered at 11, 2, and half-past 7, by Dr. SUTTON, F.R.G.S.; and at 4 P.M. precisely, by Dr. KAHN.—Admission. One Shilling.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.**—J. TELL TORPAIN, Esq., will Lecture next Monday Evening, the 24th, at Eight, on THOMAS MOORE. JOHN REBBIAN, Esq., will repeat his important Lecture on LONDON, from G. H. CHARTER of SANITARY COMMISSIONERS, the METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKHOUSES, &c., on Tuesday Evening, the 25th, at Eight.—Lecture by J. H. DUNN, Esq., on the "MILITARY ARTS," on Wednesday Evening, the 26th, at Eight.—The MISTERY of FIREWORKS, with brilliant illustrations by Mr. DARBY-ALCO, Lecture on BESSEMER'S NEW PROCESS, for IRON-STEEL, on Thursday Evening, the 27th, at Eight.—The SHADEN-AGE, entitled "LIFE in the WEST," illustrated by beautiful DISSOLVING VIEWS, painted by G. HARVEY, Esq., on Friday Evening, the 28th, at Eight.—On Saturday Evening, the 29th, when the hours are 3.30 and 8.—THE DISSOLVING VIEWS of KESWORTH, daily at Two.—MONTAGNE's exquisite WAX WORK, on Sunday Morning, the 30th, at Ten.—Admission to the whole, 1s.; Children and Schools, half-price.

## SCIENTIFIC

## SOCIETIES

GEOLOGICAL.—Nov. 5.—Col. Portlock, President, in the chair.—G. Brand and R. B. Smyth, Esqs., were elected Fellows.—'On the *Stereognathus Ooliticus*, from the Stonesfield-slate,' by Prof. Owen.—The subject of this paper was a small mammal, represented by a fragment of a lower jaw, retaining three molar teeth, which was obtained by the Rev. J. Dennis from the Stonesfield-slate of Oxfordshire, and named *Stereognathus Ooliticus* by Mr. E. Charlesworth. This specimen, described in detail by Prof. Owen at the British Association Meeting in September last, indicated, in the author's opinion, an animal allied to some extinct genera of even-toed pachyderms, viz., the *Hyacotherium*, *Miotherium*, and *Hyopotamus* of the Tertiary deposits; and he concluded, therefore, that the *Stereognathus* was most probably a

diminutive non-ruminant Artiodactyle of omnivorous habits.

STATISTICAL.—Nov. 18.—James Bird, Esq. M. D. in the chair.—S. L. Laundry, Esq. and W. Lewis, M.D. were elected Fellows.—Mr. Lumley, one of the Honorary Secretaries, read a brief statement of the proceedings of the *Congrès de Bienfaisance* held at Brussels from the 15th to the 20th of September last.—A paper by the Rev. John Clay, B.D. Chaplain of the Preston House of Correction, 'On the Relation between Crime, Popular Instruction, Attendance on Religious Worship and Beerhouses,' was read. The author commenced by stating the difficulty of comparing the criminality of various counties, owing to the custom prevalent in large towns and thickly-peopled districts of dealing summarily with cases, which would elsewhere be made subjects of indictment. In speaking of Education, he remarked on the good effects of the intercourse between the wealthier and poorer classes, resulting from the active part taken by many ladies as Sunday-school teachers, and expressed his regret that young men were not forthcoming in greater numbers for a similar object. Tables followed, showing the proportions in the several counties of attendants at religious worship and at schools, of criminals, and of the number of beerhouses. From these tables he conceived that the following conclusion might be drawn:

that the following conclusion might be drawn:—"It is manifest that the amount of crime in a county mainly depends upon the number of low drinking-houses which are suffered to infest it; that our present system of popular education is of little or no efficacy in saving the industrial classes from the moral dangers created by those drinking-houses; and that the diffusion of religious principles (as tested by the attendance on religious worship), which seems most deficient in densely-peopled counties, has not been promoted by the Sunday School system, or other popular systems, to the extent which the friends of those systems can consider satisfactory." A discussion followed, in which the following gentlemen took part, viz.:—Mr. Elliott, Dr. Guy, Mr. Lumsley, Mr. Newmarch, Dr. Farr, and the Chairman: and it appeared to be the general opinion of the speakers, that the statistical returns quoted in the paper were, from various causes, insufficient as a base for the conclusion of the author.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Nov. 11.—Dr. Gray in the chair. —Mr. Gould exhibited a beautiful series of Grouse and Ptarmigan, collected in the Dovrefeld during his recent visit to Norway, illustrating the very interesting changes which take place in those birds from the nestling state to the adult plumage.—Dr. Gray described a new species of Squirrel, which had been transmitted from Sarawak by Mr. Wallace to the British Museum. It is of considerable size, measuring twenty-four inches in extreme length. The ears are largely developed, and terminated by a pencil of remarkably elongated hair, from which Dr. Gray was induced to give it the name of *Sciurus macrotis*.—The Secretary read two papers by Mr. Fairholme. The first contained some interesting particulars respecting the habits of the Porpoises inhabiting the "South Passage" of Moreton Bay, where they combine with the natives at Amity Point in fishing for mullet. The other paper gave an account of the "Yungan" or Australian Dugong, *Halicore Australis*, which although still found in considerable numbers at the southern extremity of Moreton Bay, especially on the islet of St. Helena, is rapidly decreasing in consequence of the systematic chase of it in whale-boats which the natives have recently adopted. They prefer the flesh and blubber of the Dugong to any other food; and the settlers have found in its oil qualities similar to those of cod-liver oil, for which they have used it successfully as a substitute. —Mr. Cuming communicated two papers, by Dr. Dunker of Marburg, on new species of Shells, from his own collection, chiefly referable to the genera *Mytilus*, *Volsella*, *Modiolarca*, *Laanistina*, *Crenella*, *Trochus*, *Bullia*, *Pleurotoma*, *Trophon*, *Cominella*, *Adamsia*, *Purpura*, *Cytherea*, and *Pectunculus*.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Nov. 3.—W. W. Saunders, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. A. F. Sheppard

exhibited *Acronycta Alni* and *Phibalapteryx gemmaria*, taken near Brighton. —Mr. Stevens exhibited a fine specimen, in its natural state, of the wax secreted by *Coccus peltæ*, sent from China by Mr. Fortune; also the full-grown larva of *Agrotis Ashworthii*. —Mr. H. Cooke sent for exhibition a specimen of *Leucania viellina*, a species new to Britain, taken near Brighton; also *Leucania musculosa*, *Phlogophora empyra*, and *Laphygma exigua*, from the same locality, during the past season. —Mr. Douglas exhibited two specimens of *Bromes planatus*, found under the loose bark of a felled lime-tree, near Lee. —Mr. Stainton exhibited the cocoon of a species of *Tinea* from Ceylon, attached to a footstalk, similar to that of the *Bombyx Cynthia* of India. —Mr. Adams exhibited *Polyctichus fasciatus* from Sheerness, and *Trechus nanus* from Mickleham; also six specimens of the rare *Drypta emarginata*, and a larva presumed to pertain to the latter species. —Mr. Weir exhibited *Anthrribus albinus* captured at Pembury, Kent. —Mr. Smith exhibited a specimen of *Cybisiter limbatus*, having the head of the larva, instead of that of the perfect insect: it was taken alive by Mr. Bowring, at Hong Kong. —The Secretary read an extract from a letter sent by G. H. K. Thwaites, Esq., from Ceylon, to Mr. Spence, on the economy of a species of spider found in that island.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Nov. 18.—G. P. Bidder, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—After the paper 'On the Improvement of Railway Locomotive Stock,' by Mr. D. K. Clark, a communication was brought forward, claiming for Mr. J. Kennedy, of Liverpool, the merit of having first introduced a locomotive with horizontal cylinders and a cranked axle, inasmuch as it was asserted that they were first applied by Mr. Kennedy in the Liverpool, which was stated to have been started on the 22nd of July, 1830, and was employed in aiding in the construction of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.—After the meeting, Mr. Roger Salter explained two models of his Self-acting Penstocks, or Flushing Machines, for cleansing house-drains and sewers.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Nov. 19.—Col. W. H. Sykes, Chairman of Council, in the chair.—Messrs. F. Benham, J. L. Benham, P. Dudgeon, Rev. J. Hill, B.D., W. S. Masterman, and B. Shaw were elected members.—Col. W. H. Sykes, as Chairman of the Council, delivered the Address on the opening of the Session. He commenced by alluding to the redecoration and lighting of the Great Room of the Society, and contrasted the Society's position now and ten years since, when it became necessary to borrow 1,000*l.*; while at the present time, in the place of borrowing, the Society had carried out its alterations, and paid off one half of the debt at the same time. The increased accommodation to the members, by the opening a reading-room for their use, was pointed out. The necessity for a new house and premises when the Society's lease expires, ten years hence, was adverted to. In speaking of the medals awarded at the close of the last session, Col. Sykes took occasion to remark on the importance of the subject for which the gold medal had been given, viz., to Mr. C. W. Williams, for his Essay 'On the Smoke Nuisance.' After touching on the Rating of Institutions, the Patent Laws, the Society's new Premium List, International Commercial Law and Tribunals of Commerce, Col. Sykes referred to the annually increasing excess of the amount of imports over the exports connected with the trade between this country and India and China, thereby causing an enormous drain of silver to pay for the excess. He pointed out the importance of our manufacturers adapting their manufactures to the habits and tastes of the 150 millions of India, who might thus be induced to take our goods, instead of requiring payment in specie. He called attention to the Trade Museum now formed at the India House, where manufacturers would have a ready means of seeing what the people of India required. Col. Sykes closed his address by adverting to the necessity of increased education, as a means by which not only the social condition of the masses would be improved, but progress in arts, manufactures and commerce secured: and he called atten-



tion to the effort now making by the Society of Arts to accomplish that object, by establishing examinations for students of classes in Mechanics' Institutions.

**SYRO-EGYPTIAN.**—Nov. 11.—J. Lee, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. Bonomi read a paper 'On the Metaphorical Sculptures of Egypt,' illustrated by drawings made from the monuments. The object was, to show that many metaphorical expressions in the Bible were exactly embodied in some of the sculptures. As for instance, the well-known rilievo on the towers of the gateways to almost all the temples of that country, whether built by a Pharaoh or a Ptolemy, representing the king striking off the heads of a group of supplicants, was not a sacrifice, but a metaphorical sculpture exactly embodying the 40th and 41st verses of the 18th Psalm. So likewise the metaphor contained in the sentence, "Until I make thine enemies thy footstool," is constantly embodied in the statues of the Pharaohs, which are usually sculptured in a sitting position, with their feet on a stool or block, on which is engraved a string of captives. But the most speaking evidence of this metaphor, common to both descendants of Heber and Mizraim, is to be found on a mummy in the British Museum, on the soles of whose shoes is painted the figure of a prisoner belonging to a nation the most constant and determined enemy of Egypt.—Dr. Bell read a few notes illustrative of the same subject, to the effect that there was at Constantinople the statue of an Emperor on horseback trampling on a prisoner, like the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius in the Capitol, which the Doctor thought had at one time a similar statue of a man under the horse's feet. The equestrian statue at Constantinople had been removed by some conqueror of that city, who imagined that he would thereby secure the city to himself and successors for ever. From this prejudice of olden time (illustrated also by the horse-foot found among the terra-cottas of Tarsus) Dr. Bell traces the vulgar belief in the efficacy of a horseshoe, nailed to the door of a house or the mast of a ship, to preserve them and their inmates from peril or misfortune.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Institute of Actuaries, 7.—'On the Rate of Interest for the Use of Money in Ancient and Modern Times,' Part I., by Mr. Hodge.  
— Royal Academy, 8.—'Anatomy,' by Prof. Partridge.  
— Geographical, 8.—'Plan for a Further Search after the Remains of the Franklin Expedition,' by Lieut. Plin, R.N.—Letter from Dr. Vogel 'On the Ivory Trade of Central Africa,' &c.  
**Tues.** Horticultural, 2.  
— Meteorological, 7.—General and Council.  
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'On Recent Improvements in Water Meters,' by Mr. Jopling.  
— Zoological, 9.—Scientific.  
**Wed.** Microscopical, 5.  
— Society of Arts, 8.—'On Indian Fibres,' by Dr. Boyle.  
— Royal Society of Literature, 8.  
— British Archaeological Association, 8.—'On the Recent Discovery of Saxon Graves at Winton, in Derbyshire,' by Mr. Bateman.—'On an Ancient Latten Feretrum,' by Mr. Cumming.—'On Roman Encampments,' by Mr. Vere Irving.  
**Thurs.** Society of Antiquaries, 8.  
— Royal, 8.  
**Sat.** Botanical, 8.—Anniversary.

#### FINE ARTS

##### POWERS'S SYSTEM OF MODELLING.

Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, Nov. 17.

Mr. Powers's process of sculpture modelling in plaster of Paris was most courteously explained to me in a detailed manner by himself, at Florence, in the year before last. He reverts to literal sculpture, manufacturing in the first place a block of sulphate of lime, (bounded merely by the rough outlines of his intended statue), which he then cuts down, by means of hatchets and chisels, to the more accurate figure, and finishes by means of spuds and files of his own invention.

The original block is constructed in a masonry of small bricks of "gesso," laid in plaster, and of dimensions varying from three to four inches long by two to two-and-a-half inches wide, and about three-quarters to one inch thick. These, piled together, become a homogeneous mass of sulphate of lime, and an easily workable artificial stone. The block so made is next chipped down to the required size, the component limbs and trunk being hewn out of the solid, principally by the aid of small and light chisels and hammers. Upon the

scaly chipped surface of the figure in this state (when it resembles a lepidodendron more than anything else), the modelling of the muscles and features is effected in a paste of plaster, dabbed on with trowels, floats, and finally spuds of various sizes. The finished surface of the nude is lastly worked up by hollow files, pierced at one end, like a cullender, with holes, half round which a tooth is raised. These files are extremely effective; they are made by the artist himself, of every shape, size, and curvature, and rasp the dry plaster away beautifully, leaving a pleasant texture of surface. With great kindness Mr. Powers explained their usefulness to an architect for making building models,—and authorized me, as a brother-in-craft, to make any use of their principle, although patented, that I might find architecturally valuable.

In the fingers and extremities of the plaster model, copper wires are inserted, being the only representatives of the unwieldy mass of iron framework necessary for the setting up and support of a clay model; and these wires, by their ductility, afford sufficient liberty for changing the pose and attitude of members, if, as the work proceeds, occasion arises for so doing. A finger, for instance, requires to be more bent;—it is sawn through to the wire at the joint, the wire is twisted into the required position, and a fresh modelling of the joint-muscles is alone required. The wires, in fact, take the place of bones.

For finishing the limbs of his figures with that extreme nicety which he does, Mr. Powers adopts a bold and novel mode. He has invented a vice,—which is set upon a ball-and-socket joint,—and has, by virtue of raising and depressing screws, every possible variety of motion. This instrument is the perfection of ingenuity. The sculptor cuts off from his figure an arm, a head, a leg, when modelled sufficiently for his purpose, and, fixing it in the vice, turns, twists, scrapes and polishes it at his ease, to the most detailed finish. In cutting off, a dowel is inserted into one side of the cut, and a mortice-hole left in the other,—and these are so arranged, with regard to a groove which is first made on the outside of the limb, as to insure an absolute accuracy in refitting. By arrangements of this kind the working of the torso is rendered much less difficult than when covered in part by limbs stretching before it,—and the finishing of the nude to that exactness which Mr. Powers always adopts before touching the drapery, becomes a less tedious operation.

The several advantages obtained by his system Mr. Powers explained to be—the saving of one whole operation, viz., casting, the model itself being used for the points; the convenience of being able at any time to put aside or resume a study without that intervening watchfulness, and care in moistening and covering up, which a clay model requires; the more absolutely sculptural nature of the designing itself; the facility of bending the extremities when modelled by means of their central wiry bones, which would only cut through instead of moving the clayey limbs; the saving of time and labour, by remodelling a portion only, instead of a whole limb, when slightly altered in position; and, lastly, the better anatomical exactitude with which members detached from the body may, as members, be worked. J. KNOWLES, Jun.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—An original picture by Raphael belonging to the Royal Collection has been lately rescued from oblivion at Hampton Court. It seems to be the portrait of Raphael by his own hand, which was described by Passavant in his tour in England as existing in Kensington Palace at the time of his visit. Since that period many of the choicest pictures have been removed to Hampton Court, in order to afford the public a free enjoyment of them, and this appears to have been overlooked in the transit. The words "Raffaello Urbinius fec." are inscribed on a button of the painter's dress.

A great and important change has been recently effected in the Cartoon Gallery at Hampton Court, although no alteration will be perceptible to the public. They will be glad, however, to learn that measures have been taken towards the further preservation of Raphael's cartoons in case of fire.

Hitherto, these enormous works have been fixtures against the wall, and so great was their size that in case of any sudden necessity it would have been impossible to get them out of the windows. Now, by means of a very simple and clever machinery, the cartoons can be slid down from their usual level to touch the ground, moving as easily with balanced weights as the sash of an ordinary window. In case of need for artists to study, these massive works can be detached from the line in which they slide, and be turned round in any direction best suitable to the student. More than this, the cartoons themselves have been fitted upon newly-made strainers, which may in an instant, by unbuttoning, be detached from the frames; and the strainers are constructed with a joint in the middle, so as to bend forward and fold the cartoon horizontally, to facilitate the transport. It is to be hoped, indeed, that no necessity may arise to need these arrangements to be put into requisition; but it is some comfort to think that these inestimable works are no longer subject to be consumed with the walls upon which they are hung.

The following note on the charges preferred by the editor of a contemporary against the late Joseph Powell needs no introduction:—

"4, Lancaster Place, Strand, Nov. 17.

"You have inserted two letters concerning certain observations of mine on the late Mr. Powell: in the second, you have circulated an insinuation against my integrity. I ask for, and expect you will give, publicity to my emphatic denial that I 'deducted from the stipulated price' I was to pay for drawings executed by Mr. Powell. It is utterly untrue to say that I did so by him or by any other person at any time during my life. With respect to the late Mr. Powell, I have now no doubt that I formed an entirely wrong opinion of his character. I will not add to the grievance by stating the circumstances out of which this impression arose; but I feel assured that I did injustice to his memory, and deeply regret my error, for which I have made all the amends I could. Your obedient servant,

"THE EDITOR OF 'THE ART JOURNAL'."

Mr. Marshall has completed a statue of Captain Coram, founder of the Foundling Hospital, the cost of which is defrayed by a private subscription. Hogarth had fortunately left us the lineaments of this unobtrusive philanthropist. The statue, which stands at the entrance-gates of the institution in Guildford Street, honours a worthy man's memory and embellishes an open space much needing artistic adornment.

Dr. Henry Wellesley, of Oxford, so generally known for his exquisite taste and profound knowledge of Italian literature, and for his extensive collection of works of art, has placed his treasures of drawings by the old masters, especially rich in the finest specimens of Raphael, Michael Angelo, Titian, Claude, and Janet, at the disposal of the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition. He has done so without reserve, and Professor Johnson, also of Oxford, with his magnificent collection of engravings and drawings, has responded to the application of the Committee, cordially. Prince Albert has offered a series of photographs from the original drawings by Raphael in the Royal Collection which, being inserted in volumes, could not otherwise be shown to the public.

The presentation by Her Majesty of six portrait-statues to the new Museum at Oxford has afforded some of our young sculptors an opportunity of exhibiting their powers in subjects as fine of their kind as sculptors could desire. The statues, which are all of men illustrious in the history of modern science and philosophy, are to be executed in Caen stone, of the size of life, and are to be placed against the pillars in the grand hall of the Museum. Of two statues intrusted to Mr. Alexander Munro, one—the statue of Galileo—was completed some time ago; and on the other—that of Newton—Mr. Munro, we believe, is at present engaged. Another of the six statues, assigned to another young sculptor—Mr. Thomas Woolner—is at this moment being completed in the stone. The subject is Lord Bacon—a subject which, if its capabilities are considered, is certainly about the most difficult and splendid of the six. We shall find an occasion, when Mr. Woolner's statue is publicly exhibited, to say

how far with its him, as our big has aim with a the char The pict the pict of Bacon Lord V old stat In the as it we rating to presence academi spare fig ward; the inter the bra the acti fingers as if in the other

SACREI Conductor "SOLLOMO" Mrs. Dobson of nearly Subscrip the Society

Str. M. enthusia thing wh "Learn," 'an appa Cleopatra the great has been made—a cleverness worthy s out to in or becoo and stand Let the small ex worship which m in "Ivan of dead ciously Handel's only pas country desolatio acts" to as great their suc out a met not set about E like. V longs to prim pr (though should of some Byzantin ether of the imm It may trations quickene but they while lis sensation that mar which fo who but tainted the smit of the F no mere



how far his treatment of the subject corresponds with its capabilities and entitles us to recognize in him, as the artist, another of the young hopes of our higher English sculpture. Mr. Woolner has aimed at combining likeness in portraiture with a deeply-conceived and well-studied idea of the characteristically Baconian look and attitude. The authorities consulted for the likeness have been the picture by Van Somer and a terra-cotta bust of Bacon when a boy (both in the possession of Lord Verulam at Gorhambury), together with the old statue in St. Michael's Church, St. Alban's. In the look and attitude, the philosopher is fixed, as it were, in the very act of affirming and iterating the cardinal maxim of his Organum in the presence of a resisting or reluctant company of academic hearers. A robe envelops his erect and spare figure; the head is bent forward and downward; the concentration of the features indicates the intensity with which the proposition that fills the brain is finding utterance at the mouth; and the action is farther signified by the hands, the fingers of one of which are being pressed or struck, as if in emphasis, against, and into the palm of the other.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. — EXETER HALL. — Conductor Mr. Costa. On FRIDAY, November 23, Handel's 'SOLOMON.' Vocalists: Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Sherrington, Miss Dolby; Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Thomas; with Orchestra of nearly 700 Performers. Tickets 5s., 3s., and 1s. 6d., or Season Subscriptions, One, Two, or Three Guineas each, may be had at the Society's Office, No. 6 in Exeter Hall.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL. — *Handel's 'Israel.'* — Every enthusiast will find something real to say—something which has not been said before—concerning 'Lear,' 'Macbeth,' the new *Shylock*, or (should such an apparition ever come on the stage) the true *Cleopatra* of Shakespeare. Thus it is in Music, with the great works of Handel. Since his time much has been done:—countless discoveries have been made—an amount of careful and precautionary cleverness has been brought into composition, worthy and honourable in those who have put it out to interest. But whereas other glories wane, or become familiar, Handel's only brightness stands more apart from common mortality. Let the French (let the Germans, even, with small exception) talk of our English Handel-worship as an excess of that pious credulity which makes pilgrims (as *Isaac of York* said in 'Ivanhoe'), "walk a-foot to visit the graves of dead men." In this they do not speak maliciously so much as without knowledge, because Handel's works are unknown in France, and only passably given in Germany. In the latter country the Haydns, Mozarts, Beethovens, Mendelssohns, have successively "valled their bonnets" to the author of the 'Messiah' and 'Israel,' as greatest of the great. It has been left for their successors, who can neither think, nor pour out a melody, nor produce a chord which shall not set teeth on edge, to vent their trashy talk about Handel's *roulades*, *rococo* fancies, and the like. What matters their talking? It belongs to our time. Have we not lived to hear prim pedants, "close buttoned to the chin," (though without the "warm heart within," which should complete the quotation), speak impertinently of the great Italian's *Sibylla Delphica* and *Sibylla Erythraea* on the Sistine ceiling, in favour of some semi-squinting and altogether dislocated Byzantine *Madonna*. The foppery will pass among other of the epidemics of conceit and ignorance—the immortal thing remains and will remain.

It may be that the talk of centenaries and celebrations which has been current of late, has quickened the flow of thoughts like the above; but they recurred to us on Wednesday evening while listening to 'Israel' with the force of a new sensation. Who but Handel could have written that marvellous series of choruses—the Plagues—which forms the first part of this gigantic work—who but he could have painted the loathing of the tainted water, the swarm of insects, the darkness, the smiting of the first-born of Egypt, "the rebuke of the Red Sea"—and painted these pictures by no meretricious trickery, but by the use of his

art in its strictest forms—not its severest only; because a beauty, as of Heaven's presence, is always near, whether it take the form of pillar of cloud or pillar of fire? So equal was Handel to the widest sweep of variety within a small compass, wrought by one and the same means, ever claimed from artist! Then observe, which is almost more marvellous, what variety the master could throw into the expression of one and the same emotion. Who but he, after having shown the various Plagues in such stupendous forms, could have completed his work by a long-drawn hymn of thanksgiving, referring to only one of "the wonders in the land of Ham"—the last deliverance of the chosen people? The duett 'The Lord is a man of war,' and the two following choruses—the chorus 'And with the blast'—the grand song 'Thou didst blow'—the chorus 'The people shall hear'—the air 'Thou shalt bring them in'—the entire final scene of *Miriam* with her timbrel, and the people answering her, are virtually so many changes rung on the same theme, so far as text is concerned,—but with what an affluence of imagination did the master clothe the song of praise! Only on reflection do we find that the range of suggestion has been as narrow in the one case as it was perilously wide in the other. If the structure of the book and the climax attained to in its setting be considered, 'Israel' will indeed stand on the topmost pinnacle of musical power and grandeur.

The performance of Wednesday last was very good. Mr. Hullah's chorus was more masterly in its force and richer in its tone than we have yet heard it. The *solos* were taken by Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Palmer (who sang her difficult air in the first act very well, though perhaps a little too pompously), Messrs. E. Calkin, Thomas and Barnby. The orchestra was efficient, and the Hall was very full. Thus a new musical period (which will be largely devoted to the glorification of the greatest of musicians) was inaugurated, as it should be, "lustily and with good courage."

DRURY LANE. — The few nights more of Italian Opera at Drury Lane bid fair to lengthen into a short winter season—possibly to last for some weeks to come—since 'Les Huguenots' and 'Le Prophète' are in contemplation; and on Saturday last 'Don Giovanni' was given with a cast having some novelty, and one familiar feature claiming express notice. This was Madame Grisi's *Donna Anna*—the force and freshness of which were astounding: the best performance of the part by her that we have witnessed for many years past. The *Don* fell to the lot of M. Gassier, who in some respects is the best *Don Juan* that we have seen for many years on the stage: animated in action, if not as buoyantly high-bred as it might be—and possessing that weight, without dullness, of voice which the music requires; since, in spite of the assumption of the part by gentlemen of every register and every quality of tone, the music for Mozart's libertine loses more, when it is sung by any voice save one, and that one a brilliant *basso*, than almost any opera music in being. M. Gassier, however, has a tendency to sing sharp, which demands wary watching. We cannot praise Madame Gassier's *Zerlina*. It was correct as to the notes—but not gay—it was resolutely sung to the stalls, as from a concert orchestra, with far too slight reference to her play-fellows on the stage. The *Donna Elvira* of Madame Rudersdorff is the best we recollect, Mlle. Löwe's not excepted. The part, being ungracious, is at best sung—rarely studied—by Italian ladies. In these things the German stage artists have less room and will to be capricious: be it right or wrong, they rarely withhold the utmost they can do. Madame Rudersdorff delivers the music firmly and with spirit,—her perpetual interference with the wicked *Don's* misdeeds is dramatically managed. That the character might be raised in meaning and colour, by treating *Donna Elvira* as a devotee, we have often fancied; but in that case the other characters, too, must be studied anew, so as to give due contrast without a solitary exaggeration. Herr Fornes, on this occasion, has given up *Leporello* to Signor Rovère, and now enacts the *Commendatore*. Signor Lorini is an unin-

teresting *Don Ottavio*, and Signor Gregorio works hard to be *Masetto*. The music halted more than once, where halt need not have been, had the conductor known it and his duties better. But the opera was received with rapture by a crowded house, and it would be well worth the treasury's while, we suspect, still to improve the performance by a few rehearsals; since, old though it be, how much newer is it than 'Norma,' 'Lucrezia,' 'Lucia,' 'Il Trovatore.'—On Wednesday, Mr. Tennant appeared, as tenor, in 'Don Pasquale.'

SADLER'S WELLS. — An important revival was placed on the stage on Saturday at this theatre,—the twenty-ninth, as it is stated on the bills, of the Shakespearian dramas introduced by the present management to the audiences of Islington. 'The Taming of the Shrew,' with the Induction, was performed in *extenso*.—Mr. Phelps himself undertaking the portrait of *Christopher Sly*. An Asiatic air surrounds this little introductory romance, which is, as we know, of Oriental origin, as witness the adventures of Abou Hassan, and of Alo-eddin; but the immediate authority of Shakespeare and his predecessor was the historian Herodotus, who tells the story of the Duke of Burgundy, Philip the Good. A similar incident has been fixed on Charles the Fifth, and told of the Emperor by Richard Barclay, in his 'Discourse on the Felicity of Man.' Shakespeare has not, however, made so much of the Induction as had the preceding playwright from whom he borrowed the design, and has dismissed *Sly* long before the termination of the play; whereas in 'The Taming of a Shrew' he concludes the action, thus making a complete framework for it, and realizing the notion of a play within a play. But our greater bard has touched up the text, both of this Induction and the drama that follows, and set the stamp of his genius on the rude work of an elder hand. We have already pointed out Mr. Phelps's peculiar excellence in certain eccentric characters, and think that he has done well to add *Sly* the *Tinker* to *Bottom* the Weaver and Mr. Justice Shallow. The elaborate, minute touches bestowed by the artist on these small parts bring out the wonderful genius of the dramatist by whom they were created or improved. They subject them, as it were, to the action of a microscope, and reveal what were else invisible. The process, of course, would be tedious were it adopted on a large scale, but applied as it is to "these brief instances," it is instructive and suggestive. Mr. Phelps, at any rate, never appears so great an actor as when he is doing these little things. Here he is at once effective, original, and beyond critical censure. The whole play went off admirably; the more comic characters attaining full relief by the retention of the whole of the scenes and situations, so admirably distributed for the purposes of alternate repose and action. As now acted, we can estimate this production as a work of Elizabethan art; and the competent spectator will retire from the performance with a higher appreciation of the comedy, as such, than he can gain from a mere perusal, or the manner in which it is ordinarily acted.

ADELPHI. — A piece of more than ordinary splendour was produced on Monday. It is an extravaganza founded on the Parisian *ballet* by MM. St. Georges and Mazilier, of 'The Elves,' and entitled after it, with the sub-appellation of 'The Statue Bride.' The power of the fiery-queen to give temporary vitality to a statue is assumed; but when this is effected, much is yet wanted. Speech, reason, grace, and love have yet to be imparted; and the admirer of the marble beauty is provided with four roses magically enabled to bestow the requisite gifts, with the provision, however, that each adds ten years to his own life. Taking them in the order that we have stated, instead of the reverse, the foolish Count grows too old to inspire the passion that he has empowered, and has a successful rival in a young and rich Prince. Many scenic effects are produced by the supposition that the power of the fairies to animate material objects ceases with the daylight, and thus at night the charming woman becomes again a marble figure.





47, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON, Nov. 20, 1856.

## SAMPSON LOW, SON &amp; CO.'S LIST.

## DRAPER'S PHYSIOLOGY.

## HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY, STATICAL AND DYNAMICAL;

Or, the Conditions and Course of the Life of Man. By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M.D. LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of New York. Illustrated by nearly 300 fine Woodcuts from Photographs. 8vo. 650 pages, 25s.

\* \* INCOMPARABLY THE BEST WORK ON THE SUBJECT.

## ENGLISH GUIDE TO AMERICAN LITERATURE,

Giving the full title of Original Works published in the United States since the year 1800, with especial reference to Works of Interest to Great Britain, with the prices at which they may be obtained in London. With comprehensive Index. 8vo. cloth extra, 6s.

## THE RIFLE, AXE, AND SADDLE-BAGS:

A Series of SKETCHES and INCIDENTS, by the Rev. J. MILBURN, the Blind Preacher. Edited by the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY. Fcap. with illustrated Frontispiece, cl. 3s. 6d. *Immediately.*

## Suitable for Christmas Presents.

*Beautifully Illustrated.*

**THE RIME of the ANCIENT MARINER.** By SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE. Illustrated with Twenty-six Engravings on Wood, from Drawings by Birket Foster, E. Duncan, and E. H. Wehnert. Uniform with Gray's 'Elegy,' 'Deserted Village,' &c. Crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.; morocco, 12s.

**OCEAN GARDENS; or, Glances beneath the Waters.** By NOEL HUMPHREYS. Small 4to. with Twelve richly coloured Drawings by the Author. Handsomely bound, 6s.

**THE SOLDIER'S DREAM, and Other Songs of the Brave.** Comprising Odes and Ballads by CAMPBELL, BYRON, TENNYSON, WOLFE, COLLINS, MACRAE, and BURNS. Choicely illustrated from Drawings by Duncan, Foster, Thomas, and Macquid. Uniform with Cuddell's Editions of Gray's 'Elegy,' and other Poems. Crown 8vo. cloth, bevelled gilt edges, 7s. 6d.; morocco, 12s.; by Hayday, 18s.

**THE BOOK of CELEBRATED POEMS.** Containing Forty-one of the most popular Poems in the English Language, unbridged. Illustrated by upwards of Eighty Engravings, from Drawings by C. W. Cope, Kenny Meadows, G. Dodgson, and J. Ferguson. Demy 8vo. cloth elegant, price 15s.; morocco extra, 21s.

"This singularly beautiful volume, as splendid in appearance as valuable in contents."—*Observer.*

**THE PLEASURES of HOPE.** By THOMAS CAMPBELL. With Twenty-five choice Illustrations by Birket Foster, George Thomas, and Harrison Weir, in the first style of Art. Crown 8vo. cloth extra, bevelled, 7s. 6d.; morocco, 12s.; by Hayday, 18s.

"One of the most beautiful volumes that has been produced."—*Literary Gazette.*

**THE EVE of ST. AGNES.** By JOHN KEATS. Illustrated with Twenty Engravings from Drawings by Edward H. Wehnert. Handsomely bound in cloth, 7s. 6d.; morocco, 12s.

**THE DESERTED VILLAGE.** By OLIVER GOLDSMITH. Illustrated with Thirty-five exquisitely-executed Engravings on Wood, by permission, from the original Paintings by C. W. Cope, R.A., T. Crowlark, R.A., R. Redgrave, R.A., T. Webster, R.A., J. C. Horsley, A.R.A., C. Stonehouse, F. Taylor, and H. J. Townsend, Members of the Etching Club. Crown 8vo. cloth extra, 7s. 6d.; morocco, 12s.; by Hayday, 18s.

**AN ELEGY in a COUNTRY CHURCHYARD.** By THOMAS GRAY. Illustrated on every page by Birket Foster, George Thomas, and a Lady. Crown 8vo. cloth extra, 7s. 6d.; morocco, 12s.; by Hayday, 18s.

**THE VICAR of WAKEFIELD.** By OLIVER GOLDSMITH. Richly illustrated by George Thomas, and printed in a very superior style; forming at once the standard, most elegant and appropriate edition of this classic tale. Crown 8vo. cloth extra, richly gilt, 10s. 6d.; morocco, by Hayday, 21s.

**POETRY of the EAST.** By WILLIAM ROUNSEVILLE ALGER. With an Historical Introduction. Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

**THE RURAL POETRY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE:** Illustrating the Seasons and Months of the Year, their Changes, Employment, Lessons, and Pleasures, topically Paragraphed; with a Complete Index. By JOSEPH WILLIAM JENKS, M.A., lately Professor of Language in the Urbana University, Ohio. Royal 8vo. 12s.

**THE POETS and POETRY of EUROPE.** By HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, Author of 'Evangeline,' &c. Entirely new Edition. 8vo. cloth, 21s.

## Books by the Rev. C. B. Tayler.

**THE RECORDS of a GOOD MAN'S LIFE.** Fcap. cloth. Tenth Edition. 3s. 6d.

**THANKFULNESS:** a Narrative; or, Passages in the Life of the Rev. Allen Temple. Third Edition. 3s. 6d.

**EARNESTNESS;** a Sequel to 'Thankfulness.' New and Cheaper Edition. Fcap. cloth, 3s. 6d. (*In the press.*)

**TRUTH;** or, Persis Claretton. Third Edition. Fcap. cl. 2s. 6d.; bds. 1s. 6d.

**LEGENDS and RECORDS,** chiefly Historical. Sixth Edit. Fcap. cl. 3s. 6d.

**FACTS in the LIFE of a CLERGYMAN.** Fcap. cloth, 3s. 6d.

**MEMORIALS of the ENGLISH MARTYRS.** 8vo. with Illustrations, 7s. 6d.

**LITTLE ARTHUR;** or, The Child of the Church of England. Illustrated. Cloth, 3s.

**THE ANGELS' SONG:** a Christian Retrospect. With 6 Illustrations. Fcap. cloth, 5s.; morocco extra, 8s. 6d.

## New American Works of Special Interest.

**ADVENTURES in the WILDS of the UNITED STATES and BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.** By CHARLES LANMAN, Author of 'Essays for Summer Hours,' 'Private Life of Daniel Webster,' &c. Illustrated by the Author and Oscar Reiss. 3 vols. 8vo. cloth, 24s.

MRS. GOV. ROBINSON'S BOOK.

**KANSAS: its Interior and Exterior Life;** including a full View of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, Climate, Soil, Productiveness, Scenery, &c. By MRS. SARA T. L. ROBINSON. 1 vol. 12mo. Illustrated. 6s. 6d.

**CALIFORNIA, IN-DOORS AND OUT;** or, How we Farm, Mine, and Live generally in the Golden State. By ELIZA W. FARNHAM. 1 vol. post 8vo. 6s. 6d.

**THE NORTH and THE SOUTH:** a Statistical View of the Condition of the FREE and SLAVE STATES. By HENRY CHASE, A.M. and CHARLES W. SANDEBORN, M.D. Compiled from Official Documents. 1 vol. post 8vo. 4s.

NEW BOOK BY MR. CURTIS.

**PRUE AND I.** By GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. 1 vol. post 8vo. 7s.

**WESTWARD EMPIRE;** or, The Great Drama of Human Progress. By E. L. MAGOON. 1 vol. post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**A JOURNEY to the SEA-BOARD SLAVE-STATES.** By FREDERICK LAW OLDMSTED, Author of 'Walks and Talks of a Farmer in England.' 1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

"On the whole it is the most important and instructive work that has yet been prepared on the subject."—*New York Times.*

**CANADA and HER RESOURCES.** Two Prize Essays, by J. SHERIDAN HOGAN and ALEXANDER MORRIS, M.A. Second Edition. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, with Maps, 7s.; or the Essays separate, sewed, each 1s. 6d.

"We do not know a better brief of Canada than this, whether as a Manual for Emigrants or an addition to the Colonial Library."—*Athenæum.*

**PANAMA IN 1855;** with an Account of the Railroad and Cities, and Sketches of Life and Character on the Isthmus. By ROBERT TOMES. Fcap. 4s. 6d.

**OUR WORLD;** or, THE DEMOCRAT'S RULE. The Great American Anti-Slavery Novel, appealing to the judgment and sympathies of mankind. 9 vols. post 8vo. 16s.

"A book of the right stamp—fearless, graphic, true telling, powerful—more complete, and scarcely less vigorous and picturesque, than 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"—*Hoggy's Instructor.*

**WESTERN AFRICA:** its History, Condition, and Prospects. By Rev. J. LEIGHTON WILSON, M.A., Eighteen Years a Missionary in Africa. Numerous Illustrations. Post 8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d.

**ART-HINTS: ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURE, and PAINTING.** By JAMES JACKSON JARVES, Author of 'Parisian Sight and French Principles,' &c. Post 8vo. cloth, 9s.

"Fervent and useful—clever and well written."—*Athenæum.*

**THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY of the SEA;** or, the Economy of the Sea and its adaptations, its Salts, its Waters, its Inhabitants, and whatever there may be of general interest in its Commercial Uses or Industrial Pursuits. By M. F. MAURY, LL.D., Lieutenant of the United States Navy. An entirely new and enlarged Edition. With Illustrative Charts and Diagrams. 8vo. cloth, 10s.

"We err greatly if Lieut. Maury's book will not hereafter be classed with the works of the great men who have taken the lead in extending and improving knowledge and art: his book displays in a remarkable degree, like the 'Advancement of Learning,' and the 'Natural History of Buffon,' profound research and magnificent imagination."—*Illustrated London News.*

**SYSTEM of MINERALOGY;** comprising the most recent Discoveries; including full Descriptions of Species, and their Localities, Chemical Analysis, &c. By JAMES D. DANA, A.M. New Edition, thoroughly revised. Illustrated by numerous Engravings. 8vo. cloth, 5 vols. 24s.

**OUTLINE of the GEOLOGY of the GLOBE;** with Two Geological Maps, and Sketches of Characteristic Fossils. By EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D.D., Author of the 'Religion of Geology.' 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

**CYCLOPÆDIA of AMERICAN LITERATURE:** embracing Personal and Critical Notices of Authors, and Selections from their Writings, from the Earliest Period to the Present Day. By EVERT A. and GEORGE L. DUYCKINCK. 3 vols. imp. 8vo. with Portraits, Autographs, and other Illustrations. Cloth, 11s.

SAMPSON LOW, SON &amp; CO. 47, Ludgate-hill, London.



NOTICE.  
**BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY** for DECEMBER  
on the 29th.  
London: Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

**COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY**  
MAGAZINE.

Edited by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

CONTENTS for DECEMBER. No. CCXXXII.  
ADVENTURE IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.  
JANE DIXON. By THE AUTHOR OF 'ASHLEY.'  
ANNE OF BRITTANY. By SIR NATHANIEL.  
NEW-YEAR PROSPECTS AND PARTY POLITICS. By  
CYRUS REDDING.

JOSHUA TUBBS. By E. P. ROWSELL.  
HISTORY OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS. By ALEX-  
ANDER ANDREWS.

NAPLES.  
A SWEDISH VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD. TRANS-  
LATED BY MRS. BUSHBY.

EUTRAPELIA.  
SOCIAL LIFE IN PAST CENTURIES.

AN ITALIAN SKETCH. By FLORENTIA.

Chapman & Hall, 103, Piccadilly.

\*S\* Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

**THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW**, New  
Series. No. XX. OCTOBER, 1856, price 6s.

#### Contents.

- I. Alchemy and Alchemists.
- II. Buddhism: Mythical and Historical.
- III. The Property of Married Women.
- IV. George Forster.
- V. Edinburgh Fifty Years ago.
- VI. Silly Novels by Lady Novelists.
- VII. France before the Revolution of '89.
- VIII. Emerson's English Traits.
- Contemporary Literature.—1. Theology and Philosophy.—  
2. Politics and Education.—3. Science.—4. History, Bio-  
graphy, Voyages and Travels.—5. Belles Lettres.

London: John Chapman, 8, King William-street, Strand.

#### Now ready.

**RICHARDS'S UNIVERSAL DAILY**  
REMEMBRANCERS for 1857.  
These useful Diaries are admirably suited for Clergymen,  
Solicitors, Merchants, and all classes of the community. They  
have been extensively circulated for upwards of thirty years.  
They are published in various sizes, and at prices ranging from  
2s. up to 9s.

#### IN QUARTO.

Two days to a page, half bound .. ..	2	d.
Four days to a page, half bound .. ..	3	0
Six days to a page, half bound .. ..	4	0
Ditto ditto paper boards .. ..	5	0

#### IN OCTAVO.

One day to a page, half bound .. ..	7	0
Two days to a page, half bound .. ..	8	0
Three days to a page, half bound .. ..	9	6

Published for the Proprietor by Shercombe & Jack, 16A, Great  
Windmill-street; and sold by all Booksellers and Stationers.

Now ready, price 1s. 6d. with a Plan of the Battle,  
**GENERAL KMETZ'S NARRATIVE OF THE**  
DEFENCE OF KARS, on the 29th of September, 1855.  
Translated from the German.  
James Ridgway, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

Fourth Edition, just published, price 2s.; by post, 2s. 6d.

**DEBILITY AND IRRITABILITY, MENTAL**  
AND PHYSICAL: the Symptoms, Effects, and Rational  
Treatment. By T. H. YEOMAN, M.D. Physician to the General  
Post-Office Letter-Carriers' Provident Institution, &c.  
London: Edinham Wilson, 11, Royal Exchange; and, by post  
only, from the Author, 25, Lloyd-square.

**THE HISTORY OF OUR CAT ASPASIA.**  
A Child's Story. By BESSIE RAYNER PARKES.  
Second Edition. Illustrated by Annie Leigh Smith. Price 1s. 6d.  
London: Bosworth & Harrison, 215, Regent-street.

**REMARKS ON THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS,**  
with reference to the Legal, Social, and Industrial Position  
of Women in the Present Day. By BESSIE RAYNER PARKES.  
Price 8d.

John Chapman, 8, King William-street, Strand.

December 1 will be ready, Vol. I. of the HISTORY OF SCOT-  
LAND, price 7s., commencing

**JOHN CASSELL'S LIBRARY.** Designed  
for the Cottage of the Labourer and the Instruction of the  
Young. These Works are now re-issued, in consequence of the  
great demand for healthy Literature among the Working Classes  
and the Peasantry of this country. The First Volume of the  
HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, price 7s., commencing the Series, will  
be ready with the Magazine December 1st. The following List of  
valuable Works, comprising this Series, will prove their suitability  
for the purpose intended.—

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Dr. FERGUSON. In  
4 vols. 7s. each.

THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND. By Dr. FERGUSON. In  
2 vols. 7s. each.

THE HISTORY OF IRELAND. In 3 vols. 7s. each.

THE HISTORY OF FRANCE. In 3 vols. 7s. each.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN. By JOHN KENNEDY.  
A.M. In 3 vols. 7s. each.

THE PEOPLES BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. By Dr.  
BEARD. In 4 vols. 7s. each.

THE HISTORY AND SOURCES OF THE GREATNESS OF THE  
BRITISH EMPIRE. By BENJAMIN PARSONS. In 2 vols.  
7s. each.

THE WONDERS OF THE HEAVENS. In 1 vol. 7s.

THE HISTORY OF THE STEAM-ENGINE. By Professor WALL-  
ACE. In 1 vol. 7s.

SAILINGS OVER THE GLOBE; or, the Progress of Maritime  
Discovery. In 2 vols. 7s. each.

FOOTPRINTS OF TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE, ASIA,  
AFRICA, and AMERICA. In 3 vols. 7s. each.

A Volume will be published on the 1st and 15th of every month,  
and two of the vols. neatly bound together in cloth, monthly, price  
1s. 6d.

London: W. Kent & Co. 51 and 53, Paternoster-row; and sold  
by all Booksellers.

### NOW FIRST COLLECTED.

Just ready, with Portraits, &c. 8vo. price 10s. 6d., Volume I. (to be completed in Eight Octavo  
Volumes) of

## THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE OF HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

EDITED BY PETER CUNNINGHAM, F.S.A.

WITH NEARLY 100 NEW LETTERS.

The whole now first Chronologically Arranged, and a copious Index added.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

### NEW WORK BY DR. DORAN.

Just ready, in 2 vols. post 8vo. with Portraits, 21s.

## MONARCHS RETIRED FROM BUSINESS.

By DR. DORAN,

Author of 'The Knights and their Days,' 'Queens of England of the House of Hanover,' 'Habits and Men,'  
'Table Traits and Something on Them.'

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

### NEW BIOGRAPHICAL WORK BY M. GUIZOT.

Just ready, in 8vo. 14s.

## MEMOIRS OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

By M. GUIZOT,

Author of 'History of Oliver Cromwell,' 'Richard Cromwell and the Dawn of the Restoration.'

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

### NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.

Just ready, in 8vo. 14s.

## LETTERS OF JAMES BOSWELL,

The Author of the 'Life of Dr. Johnson.'

NOW PUBLISHED FROM THE ORIGINAL MSS.

WITH NOTES and ILLUSTRATIONS.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Just ready, in post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

## NATURAL RELIGION.

By M. JULES SIMON.

TRANSLATED BY J. W. COLE.

Edited, with PREFACE and NOTES, by the Rev. J. B. MARSDEN, M.A.,  
Author of 'The Early and Later Puritans,' 'History of the Christian  
Churches and Sects.'

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

### NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.

Just ready, in post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

## LETTERS OF QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA,

Including HER PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE with CHARLES I.; collected from the Public Archives and Private  
Libraries of France and England.

EDITED BY MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN,

Editor of 'Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies,' and Author of 'Lives of the Princesses of England.'

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Just ready, in 2 vols. post 8vo.

## SYDNEY FIELDING:

THE DOMESTIC HISTORY OF A GENTLEMAN who served under their Majesties George the Fourth and  
William the Fourth.

By EDWIN KEENE.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

## NEW NOVEL by the AUTHOR of 'CLARA; OR, SLAVE LIFE IN EUROPE.'

Just ready, in 2 vols. post 8vo.

## THE OLD MONASTERY.

By the AUTHOR of 'CLARA; OR, SLAVE LIFE IN EUROPE.'

ADAPTED BY LADY WALLACE,

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

**ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENT.**

Now ready, in fcap. 8vo. beautifully printed and embellished, price 3s. 6d.

**WOMAN'S LIFE;  
OR, THE TRIALS OF CAPRICE.**By EMILIE CARLEN,  
Author of 'The Rose of Tistelön.'Forming the New Volume of  
**THE STANDARD NOVELS AND ROMANCES.**

Also, in this Series,

1. THE PRAIRIE BIRD. By Hon. C. MURRAY.
2. ELLEN WAREHAM. By LADY DACRE.
3. EMMA. By MISS AUSTEN.
4. MARRIAGE. By MISS FERRIER.
5. SENSE and SENSIBILITY. By MISS AUSTEN.
6. ROOKWOOD. By HARRISON AINSWORTH.
7. SELF-CONTROL. By Mrs. BRUNTON.
8. NORTHANGER ABBEY. By MISS AUSTEN.
9. THE COUNTESS OF NITHISDALE. By LADY DACRE.
10. INHERITANCE. By MISS FERRIER.
11. EUGENE ARAM. By BULWER.
12. PAUL CLIFFORD. By BULWER.
13. LAST DAYS of POMPEII. By BULWER.
14. MANSFIELD PARK. By MISS AUSTEN.
15. DESTINY. By MISS FERRIER.
16. DISCIPLINE. By Mrs. BRUNTON.
17. PRIDE and PREJUDICE. By MISS AUSTEN.
18. THE LEYCESTERS.
19. THADDEUS of WARSAW. By MISS J. PORTER.
- 20 and 21. THE SCOTTISH CHIEFS. By MISS J. PORTER.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

Fcap. 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth,

**PROFESSOR FLEMING'S NEW WORK.  
THE VOCABULARY OF PHILOSOPHY,  
MENTAL, MORAL, AND METAPHYSICAL.**

With Quotations and References. For the Use of Students.

By WILLIAM FLEMING, D.D.

Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow.

London and Glasgow: RICHARD GRIFFIN &amp; Co.

Now ready, Second Edition, small 4to. 12s. 6d. cloth,

**GLASGOW AND ITS CLUBS;**

OR,

**GLIMPSES of the CONDITION, MANNERS, CHARACTERS, and ODDITIES  
of the CITY during the PAST and PRESENT CENTURY.**

By JOHN STRANG, LL.D.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

London and Glasgow: RICHARD GRIFFIN &amp; Co.

**NEW VOLUME OF LORD BROUGHAM'S WORKS.**

Post 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

**HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL  
DISSERTATIONS,**

CONTRIBUTED TO VARIOUS PERIODICALS.

By HENRY LORD BROUGHAM, F.R.S.

CONTENTS.—Balance of Power—Historical View of the Doctrine of Foreign Policy—General Principles of Foreign Policy—Foreign Relations of Great Britain—War Measures as connected with the Balance of Power—On the Making and Digesting of the Law—The Inefficiency of simply Penal Legislation—Of Revolutions: particularly that of 1848—Judicial Legislation—Principles of Parliamentary Reform—Right of Search.

London and Glasgow: RICHARD GRIFFIN &amp; Co.

CONDUIT-STREET, HANOVER-SQUARE.

**Messrs. SAUNDERS & OTLEY'S****NEW PUBLICATIONS.**

I.

NEW NOVEL.

**FAIR OAKS; or, the EXPERIENCES  
of ARNOLD OSBORNE, M.D.**

By MAX LYTE. [Nearly ready.]

II.

CAPTAIN CURLING'S NEW NOVEL.

**EDITH FRANKHEART:**

A Novel. In 3 vols.

By CAPTAIN CURLING,  
Author of 'The Camp Club in the Crimea,' &c. &c. [Nearly ready.]

III.

In one large volume, 8vo.

**AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, and  
NEW ZEALAND;**With an ENGLISH and COLONIAL DIRECTORY, alike suited  
to Residents and Traders.

By AN ENGLISHMAN.

Every Colony, City, or Province described in this Work has been  
personally inspected by the Author, who has expended a very  
large amount of time and capital in its production. [Nearly ready.]

IV.

Under the Especial Patronage of Her Majesty and  
Prince Albert.

In one large volume, with the Arms beautifully engraved,

**MR. LODGE'S****PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE**

For 1857;

CORRECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE NOBILITY. [Nearly ready.]

In Authority, Correctness, and Embellishments this Work is  
entitled to the high place it occupies on the tables of Her Majesty's  
palaces and of the Nobility. Nothing can exceed the facility of its  
arrangement or the beauty of its typography and binding.

V.

In 2 vols. post 8vo.

**DIARY of TRAVELS in THREE  
QUARTERS of THE GLOBE.**

By AN AUSTRALIAN SETTLER.

VI.

In one volume, post 8vo.

**PAUL FERROLL: a Tale.**

By the AUTHOR of 'IX POEMS BY V.'

The Fourth Edition.

VII.

Notice to Authors of Prose and Poetical Works.

**HOW to PRINT and WHEN to  
PUBLISH.**PRACTICAL ADVICE to Authors, Inexperienced Writers, and  
Possessors of Manuscripts, on the efficient Publication of Books  
intended for general Circulation or Private Distribution. Sent  
post free to orders inclosing twelve stamps.

VIII.

Second Edition, with Maps and Plates,

**CAMPAIGNING IN KAFFIR  
LAND.**

By CAPTAIN W. K. KING.

IX.

In 3 vols. 8vo. Map and Plates,

**MOUNT LEBANON and ITS  
INHABITANTS:**

A TEN YEARS' RESIDENCE.

By COLONEL CHURCHILL.

X.

In post 8vo. with Portrait,

**THE POETICAL WORKS of the  
late A. J. HOLLINGWORTH;**

WITH A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR.

SAUNDERS &amp; OTLEY, Publishers, Conduit-street.

In the press, 8vo. cloth.  
**A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE** of the  
**PREPARATIONS** illustrative of the DISEASES of the  
 EAR, in the Museum of JOSEPH TOWNBEE, F.R.S.  
 John Churchill, New Burlington-street.

Postage-free for stamps, improved edition, 3s. 6d.  
**DICTIONARY OF PRACTICAL RECEIPTS.**  
 By G. FRANCIS, F.R.S. Containing 5,000 Processes and  
 Receipts in Arts, Trades, Manufactures, Domestic Economy,  
 Medicine, &c.  
 J. Allen, 30, Warwick-lane; and D. Francis, 31, Mile End-road.

**LASEGUE'S FRENCH PROSE** recommended  
 by the Rev. T. K. ARNOLD, M.A. 5th Edition. Price 3s. 6d.  
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

10th Edition, handsomely bound, pp. 640, price 4s. 6d.  
**DE PORQUET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH**  
 and **ENGLISH AND FRENCH POCKET DICTIONARY**,  
 with Idioms, Proverbs, &c. Large Clear Type.  
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

**A LITERAL TRANSLATION** of the NEW  
 TESTAMENT, on Definite Rules of Translation, with an  
 English Version of the same: in Nine Parts. By HERMAN  
 HEINFETTER, Author of 'Rules for ascertaining the Sense  
 conveyed in Ancient Greek Manuscripts.'  
 Cradock & Co. 48, Paternoster-row; and J. Bumpus, 138, Oxford-  
 street.

Crown 8vo. price 5s.  
**RECOLLECTIONS of a VISIT to the**  
**UNITED STATES** and Irish Provinces of North  
 America. By ROBERT PLAYFAIR, Esq.  
 Edinburgh: Thomas Constable & Co. London: Hamilton,  
 Adams & Co.

The Twelfth Thousand is now ready of  
**THE REV. DR. GUTHRIE'S SERMONS**  
 FROM EZEKIEL.  
 Edinburgh: A. & C. Black; and all Booksellers.

**OUTLINE of "A PHILOSOPHY"** sketched  
 in a LETTER to A NOBLE LORD—Theory of the  
 Universe—One Universal Law—Moral Code—Theory of Society—  
 Relations of Human Beings in general—Relation of the Sexes—  
 Theory of Government—Theory of International Relations—Theory  
 of Mental Manifestations—Philosophy of History—Logic—  
 Negations of Knowledge—Theory of the Sciences and Arts. By the  
 Author of 'Adaptability,' 'Conductism,' 'Morality,' 'Remarks  
 on the Morality of Dramatic Compositions.' Price 1s.  
 London: Messrs. Holyoake, 147, Fleet-street.

Nineteenth Edition, in 8vo. 14s.  
**BROWN'S PHILOSOPHY of the MIND**,  
 with a Portrait and Memoir by the late Rev. Dr. WELSH.  
**BROWN'S PHILOSOPHY**, New Library  
 Edition, in 4 vols. 8vo. with Portrait and Memoir, price 14. 15s.  
 "An inestimable book."—*Dr. Parr.*

**BROWN'S LECTURES on ETHICS**, with  
 Preface by Dr. CHALMERS. Post 8vo. 6s.  
 A. & C. Black, Edinburgh; Longman & Co. London.

This day is published,  
**THE HOUSEHOLD WORDS ALMANAC**  
 FOR THE YEAR 1857. Containing Twenty-eight closely-  
 printed pages, illustrated. Price 4d.  
 Household Words Office, No. 14, Wellington-street North, Strand.  
 Sold by all Booksellers, and at all Railway Stations.

**THE RURAL ALMANAC and COUNTRY**  
**HOUSE CALENDAR** for 1857. Twelve large Engravings  
 by Ansell, Herring, Weir, and other celebrated Artists. Thirty-  
 six pages, in an illuminated cover. Edited by CHRISTOPHER  
 DILL, Esq., Author of 'Hints on Shooting and Fishing.'  
 Price 1s., or post free for 13 stamps—Office, 2 to 5, Essex-street,  
 Strand.

**OLD MOORE'S PENNY ALMANACK** for  
 1857, is now ready. Contains Historical, Chronological, and  
 Domestic Information—Eclipses—Law and University Terms—  
 Articles of the Calendar, &c. With Original Engravings. Price  
 One Penny.  
 Published by T. Roberts & Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street, London;  
 and sold by all Booksellers throughout the British Empire.

Just ready,  
**POISONERS and PROPAGANDISTS**; or,  
**A DEVELOPED AGE**: a Tale. In 2 vols. price 12s. 6d.  
 London: Charles Westerton, 30, St. George's-place, Hyde Park-  
 corner; M'Glashan & Gill, Dublin.

Just published, price 3s. 6d. cloth,  
**HELP IN TIME OF NEED**; or, **THE LORD**  
**CARETH FOR HIS OWN**.  
 By CATHERINE D. BELL,  
 Author of 'Cousin Kate's Story.'  
 Edinburgh: W. P. Kennedy. Dublin: M'Glashan & Gill; and  
 G. Herbert. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

In crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth,  
**ESSAYS IN PHILOSOPHY.**  
 By ALEXANDER CAMPBELL FRASER, M.A.  
 Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of  
 Edinburgh.

"The 'Essays' are characterized by acuteness, learning, and  
 moderation."—*Athenæum*.  
 "They are exceedingly coherent, everywhere ably reasoned  
 and distinctly attached to that which may be called the National  
 School of Scotch Metaphysics."—*Examiner*.

Edinburgh: W. P. Kennedy. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

Tenth Thousand.  
 Now ready, with Frontispiece and Vignette, 3s. 6d. cloth,  
**THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN**,  
 familiarly explained. A Book for Old and Young.  
 By JOHN TIMBS, F.R.S., Author of 'Curiosities of London.'  
 "The notes contained in it are grouped with much sense and  
 discretion, and the book will cram every one of its readers with  
 those suggestive little facts on which the mind takes pleasure in  
 dwelling."—*Examiner*, May 3d.

David Bogue, Fleet-street.

Just published, Vol. I. price 5s.

**SERMONS PREACHED in BETHESDA**  
 CHAPEL, DUBLIN, by the late Rev. W. H. KRAUSE.  
 Edited by the Rev. C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Rector of St. Thomas's.  
 Second Series, 3 vols.

Containing Sermons Preached at Christmas, Easter, and Whit-  
 sunside, during the last six years of Mr. Krause's ministry. Also  
 Three Sermons on Isaiah xlv. 20.

Dublin: George Herbert. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.;  
 J. Nisbet & Co.; and Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Edinburgh: W. P.  
 Kennedy; and Shepherd & Elliot; and all Booksellers.

Preparing for Publication.

**AN ANALYTICAL TREATISE** upon  
 MONEY, BANKS, and INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE,  
 including a Critical Examination of the Chapter "On the Regula-  
 tion of Convertible Currency," in Mr. J. S. Mill's 'Principles  
 of Political Economy.'

**THE ENGLISH BIBLE.** A New Edition of  
 the AUTHORIZED VERSION, with Notes. The FOUR  
 GOSPELS. 1 vol. 4to. cloth, 6s.  
 Also Paris I. to VIII. Old Testament. Gen. to Chron.  
 William Allan, 18, Paternoster-row.

## THE LATE SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

Immediately will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait,

## THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF SIR JOHN MALCOLM, G.C.B.,

Late Envoy to Persia, and Governor of Bombay.

FROM UNPUBLISHED LETTERS AND JOURNALS.

By JOHN WILLIAM KAYE,  
 Author of the 'Life of Lord Metcalfe,' 'The History of the War in Afghanistan,' &c.  
 London: SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

## KEITH JOHNSTON'S AMERICAN ATLAS.

Nearly ready, 27 Plates, carefully coloured,

## AN ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES. CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND, MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, CUBA, and JAMAICA.

With Plans of the Principal Cities and Seaports,

From the most recent STATE DOCUMENTS, MARINE SURVEYS, and UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS.

By PROF. ROGERS, of Boston, U.S. and A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

Edinburgh: W. & A. K. JOHNSTON, Geographers to the Queen.

In 2 vols. 8vo. price 21s.

## MEMOIRS OF FREDERICK PERTHES; Or, LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, and POLITICAL LIFE in GERMANY. From 1789 to 1843.

From the GERMAN of CLEMENT THEODORE PERTHES,  
 Professor of Law in the University of Bonn.

"A perfect mine of valuable matter."—*Saturday Review*.

Edinburgh: THOMAS CONSTABLE & Co. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & Co.

## DRAMATIC SCENES, AND OTHER POEMS.

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.

By BARRY CORNWALL.

With 57 Illustrations, crown 8vo. 18s. (November 29.)

## AURORA LEIGH.

A NEW POEM, IN NINE BOOKS.

By ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

Crown 8vo. 12s.

[This day.]

London: CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

## THE MILDMAYES;

OR, THE CLERGYMAN'S SECRET.

A Story of Twenty Years Ago.

By DANDY NORTH.

3 vols. post 8vo.

[This day.]

This day is published, fcap. 8vo. price 1s. 6d.

## RUSSIA—AT THE TIME OF THE CORONATION OF ALEXANDER II. Being a Series of Letters addressed from Moscow and St. Petersburg to the "Daily News." By JOHN MURPHY, Special Correspondent of that Journal.

"Some additional letters are added, which if less germane to the actual news of the day are now perhaps  
 interesting as sketches of Russian society. It would be difficult to point out a publication which gives for so  
 a price so much of the latest information. It is, too, information pleasantly conveyed; Mr. Murphy is animated  
 graphic, and cosmopolitan, without deeming it necessary to be continually falling foul of his own country as  
 of his philosophy."—*SPECTATOR*.

LONDON: BRADBURY AND EVANS, 11, BOUVERIE-STREET.



**ROSS'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT and LANDSCAPE LENSES.**—These Lenses give correct definition at the centre and margin of the picture, and have their visual and chemical acting foci coincident.

*Great Exhibition Jurors' Report, p. 274.*

"Mr. Ross prepares lenses for Portraiture having the greatest intensity yet produced, by procuring the coincidence of the chemical, actinic, and visual rays. The spherical aberration is also very carefully corrected, both in the central and oblique pencils."

"Mr. Ross has exhibited the best Camera in the Exhibition. It is furnished with a double achromatic object-lens, about 3 inches in aperture. There is no stop, the field is flat, and the image very perfect up to the edge."

Catalogues sent upon application.  
A. ROSS, 2 Featherstone-buildings, High Holborn.

**PHOTOGRAPHY.**—Messrs. T. O'NEILL & Co. Wholesale, Retail and Export PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS Manufacturers, Carlisle Terrace, Calcutta, and London, beg to inform the Trade and Public generally, that they have erected extensive Workshops adjoining their former Shop and having now the largest Manufactory in England for the making of Cameras, they are enabled to execute with despatch any orders they may be favoured with.—The Materials and Workmanship of their first class. Their Illustrated Catalogue sent free on application.

**HOCKIN'S OPERATOR'S NEGATIVE**  
COLLODION is unsurpassed in sensitiveness and density.

**POSITIVE COLLODION** unequalled in sensitiveness and delicacy of detail. 6d. per oz., 8s. 6d. per 20 oz.

**ALBUMENIZED PAPER,** 7½ by 11, 5s. per quire; Waxed do., 7s.—Amber Varnish, 12s. per pound; Crystal do., 4s.; both dry hard immediately without artificial heat.—Lenses and Apparatus of their own Manufacture.—Pure Chemicals.

HOCKINS'S 'PRACTICAL HINTS on PHOTOGRAPHY.  
Third Edition, 1s. ; per post 1s. 1d.

**HOCKIN & CO.** Operative Chemists, 38, Duke-street, Manchester-square, London (late 289, Strand).

**ALBUMENIZED PAPER**, carefully prepared  
by R. W. THOMAS, Chemist, &c., 10, Pall Mall, Five

Shilling Sample Quires of this paper, put up in suitable cases for posting, can be had on receipt of 6s. 6d. payable by stamps or post-office order to RICHARD W. THOMAS.

**PHOTOGRAPHY.**—*Gratis.*—Mr. THOMAS'S

enlarged Paper of Instructions for the Use of his preparation of Collodion, "Xylo-Iodide of Silver," sent free on receipt of

two stamps for postage; or may be had bound on receipt of sixteen stamps.—Address R. W. THOMAS, Chemist, &c., 10, Pall Mall.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, APPA.**

RATUS, AND LENSES.  
D. W. THOMAS, CHEMIST, 10 BAY-MILL.

**R. W. THOMAS, CHEMIST, &c., 10, FALL MALL,**  
Sole Maker of the XYLO-IODIDE of SILVER, and  
Manufacturer of Pure Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus.

In the APPARATUS DEPARTMENT of this Establishment every kind of first-class Photographic Apparatus may be seen, in

cluding CAMERAS, FOLDING and RIGID, of superior construction—JOINTED and other STANDS of the best make—PRESSURE-FRAMES—GLASS BATHS arranged for carrying

the Silver Solutions, thus dispensing with the use of a Bottle and Funnel—GUTTA-PERCHA BATHS—Ditto ditto, for Plates up to 14 by 12 inches—JOINTED LEVELLING STANDS and

Sets—COLLODION PLATE-HOLDERS, for preparing large

Plates with Menus—PNEUMATIC DRUGS—PLATE CLEANERS—COLLODION GLASSES—PLATE GLASS, all sizes, bevelled edges, and Boxes—A Choice Collection of PASSEPARTOUTS

made expressly for this house, from original patterns—ALBUMENIZED and other PAPERS, FRENCH and ENGLISH—A SUPERIOR NEGATIVE PAPER—A great variety of GLASS

PORCELAIN, and GUTTA-PERCHA DISHES—PORCELAIN DISHES for whole-sheet Canson—Also a large Assortment of ROSS'S PORTRAIT and LANDSCAPE LENSES, and every

requisite for the practice of Photography. Full Instructions for Use, GRATIS, with each Pint Bottle of THOMAS'S XYLO-  
IODIDE of SILVER: also Instructions GRATIS with the

**HYPO-COLOURING BATH.**—Maker of the **CYANOGEN SOAP**,  
**CRYSTAL VARNISH**, &c. &c.

**ANNUITIES.**—PRICE of £10 a Year AN-

Age 50 .. .. £124 17 9

" 69	"	"	"	"	95 9 0
" 70	"	"	"	"	64 15 1
" 80	"	"	"	"	42 10 5

The Annuities are increased periodically at the Division of Profits.  
Applications to participate in this year's Rota must be sent in

Applications to participate in this year's contest must be sent in by the 31st of December next, to the Rev. J. E. Cox, M.A., Chairman.

English and Irish Church and University Assurance  
Society, 4, Trafalgar-square, Charing  
Cross, London.

ESTABLISHED 1899.

**THE REGISTER of NEW ASSURANCES**

ON 31st DECEMBER NEXT

POLICIES effected with the Company on or before that date will have the following advantages over later entrants, viz. :—

1. **THREE YEARS' BONUS ADDITIONS** at the division of Profits in 1858.
2. **A LARGER BONUS** at each future declaration of Profits, as

the Company treats previous bonus additions like new Assurances, and allows them to participate.

premium paid, in the event of the policy becoming a claim before the 31st of December, 1858.

The bonus accumulation at last investigation ranged from 20 to 70 per cent. on the premiums paid. Bonuses may at any time be surrendered for a cash payment, or applied in reduction of future

*Chairman of the London Board*—SIR PETER LAURIE, Ald.

Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates, and every information, may be had on application at the Office, 4, New Bank Buildings, Lethbury, London, or at any of the Com-

ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.

[illegible]





**GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL**  
COLOUR with ease, safety, and certainty, by the PATENT  
GALVANIC COMBS and BRUSHES, which are also an un-  
failing remedy for nervous headache and all neuralgic affections.  
Illustrated pamphlets, Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy,  
are gratis or post for four stamps. All Rheumatic Affections are  
perfectly eradicated by the Patent Galvanic Flesh Brushes, the  
most safe, simple, and efficient galvanic instrument extant.  
Patronized by the Faculty. (Offices) E. M. HERRING, 32, Basing-  
hall-street; and sold by Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

**KNOW THYSELF.**—The secret art of distinguishing the true CHARACTER of INDIVIDUALS from the peculiarities of their HANDWRITING has long been practised by the most successful and astonishing success. Heretofore, however, the art has been almost entirely unknown, and its startling delineations are both full and accurate of anything hitherto attempted. All persons wishing to "know themselves," or any friend in whom they are interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating sex and age, inclosing thirteen penny stamps to Miss Penelope, 55, Castlereagh, Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a mirror of the Mental and Moral Qualities, Talents, Tastes, Affections, Virtues, &c. of the Writer, with many other things hitherto unknown to himself. Send, therefore, with the accurate description you have given of yourself.—*Miss Jones.*

**D**INNEFORD'S PURE FLUORIDE MAGNESIA has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the medical profession as an excellent remedy for Acidities of the Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Rheumatism. It is admirably adapted for delicate Females, particularly during Pregnancy; and it prevents the Food of Infants from turning sour, by the addition. Combined with the ACIDIFIED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an Effervescent Aperient Draught, which is highly agreeable and efficacious.—Prepared by DINNEFORD & CO., Dispensing Chemists (and General Agents for the Improved Preparation of the same) in the City of London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Kingdom.

**'T H E L A N C E T'**  
ON DR. DE JONGH'S  
**LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.**  
The most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, CA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

"Dr. DE JONGH gives the preference to the Light-Brown Oil over the Pale Oil, which contains scarcely any volatile fatty acid, a smaller quantity of iodine, phosphoric acid, and the elements of bile, which ingredients the efficacy of Cod Liver Oil, no doubt, partly depends upon. The efficacy of the latter is attributable to the method of its preparation, and especially to its filtration through charcoal. IN THE PREFERENCE OF THE LIGHT-BROWN OVER THE PALE OIL WE FULLY CONCUR. We have carefully tested a specimen of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. We find it to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile."

Sold only in Imperial Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capped and labelled with Dr. Dr JOSEPH's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE, by ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., sole British Consignees, 77, Strand, London; and by many respectable Chemists and Druggists.

\* \* \* Proposed substitutions of other kinds of Cod Liver Oil should be strenuously resisted, as they proceed from interested motives, and will result in disappointment to the purchaser.

**BULLOCK'S SEMOLA**—a highly nutritious and very agreeable Food for Infants, Ladies who are nursing, and Invalids suffering from any form of debility. This preparation recommends itself by its uniform and known composition, and its richness in the most valuable physiological principles. It contains the staminal principle of wheat (the gluten) denuded of starch, as far as possible to leave an agreeable food, adapted to cooking. Many leading Physicians and Accoucheurs recommend it, and

Many infants have been fed on it exclusively, and with the best results. In tins, 1s. 6d., 3s., 10s., and 21s. each, directions inclosed.

Sole Proprietors, PERRINS & BARNITT, Operative Chemists, 22, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London, from whom it may be obtained direct, or through any Chemist.

**C**URES (without physic) of INDIGESTION  
(Dyspepsia), Flatulency, Phlegm, all Nervous, Bilious, and  
Liver Complaints, Constipation, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Acidity,  
Palpitation, Heartburn, Headaches, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Debility,  
Dysendogeny, Cramps, Spasms, Nausea, and Sickness of the  
Stomach, Siting, Filer, Cough, Asthma, Jointed Consumption,  
also Children's Complaints, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVA-  
LANT ARAIC A FOOD, which restores health without purg-

ing, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. To the most enfeebled it imparts a healthy reliance on the Creator, and to the robust it gives vigour to the nervous and muscular energy. Recommended by Drs. Ure, Shorland, Harvey, Campbell, Gattiker, Wurzer, Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, the Dowager Countess of Castletuart, Major-General Thomas King, and 50,000 other respectable persons. Sold by Messrs. B. & C., 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, and all dealers of good faith.—In canisters 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 2 lb. 4s. 6d.; 5 lb. 11s. 2d.; 12 lb. 22s.; the 12 lb. carriage free, on receipt of post-office order.—Harry B. & C., 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, and Portland Wharf, London, E.C. 15, Piccadilly, 150, Strand; and 60, Gracechurch-street, 63 and 150, Oxford-street.

**K**EATING's COUGH LOZENGES.—Prepare for the Winter Cough by obtaining a supply of the above renowned Lozenges, which for 50 years have proved an unfailing remedy for Asthma, Coughs, and incipient Consumption.—Sold in bottles, 1s. 14d. and tins. 3s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOS. KEATING, 78, St. Paul's Churchyard ; and all Druggists.

**FOGS, COUGHS, COLDS.**—One of Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, allowed to dissolve in the Mouth, immediately relieves the most violent fit of Coughing, and protects Weak Lungs from all the irritation of Fogs and Frosts.

Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

**A** **LIEUTENANT of DRAGOONS CURED OF RHEUMATISM** by HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—This Officer, who is in the Dutch army, states that Holloway's Pills and Ointment have cured him of rheumatism, which appeared to be incurable, as neither sea-bathing, vapour-baths, nor operations ventured as sure remedies, did him any good, and the

treatment of the doctor, after several months' trial, was without success. At this juncture he commenced taking these Pills, and rubbing the Ointment into the complaining parts twice a day, which effectually cured him in the course of six weeks. The truth of this statement can be proved by Mr. J. B. Stratman, of Boston, who has been supplied by the Dispensary of the United States Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stamps, Constantinople; A. Guidicy, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

\_\_\_\_\_

## ELEGANT, CHEAP, AND USEFUL BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

On December 1, with Steel Engraving by HEATH, containing 416 beautifully printed pages, crown 8vo. cloth gilt, price 2s. 6d.

### THE FAMILY FRIEND FOR 1856.

"It is to such cheap, moral, and useful works as 'The Family Friend' that we look, more than to Acts of Parliament, for producing social and domestic comfort amongst the masses; and we know of no more able and agreeable labourers in the wide field of domestic economy, and the promotion of family comfort, than the Editors of this work." *Edinburgh News*

Second Edition, price 3s. 6d. handsomely bound, with 250 Descriptive Illustrations,

### THE WIFE'S OWN BOOK OF COOKERY.

By F. BISHOP,

Late Cuisinier to St. James's Palace, Earl Grey, and Baron Rothschild.

Containing 1,500 ORIGINAL RECEIPTS, embodying all the latest Improvements in the CULINARY ART.

"In this new candidate for the kitchen, 'The Wife's Own Book of Cookery,' the aim appears to have been to guard against useless expense, and to be as clear in the directions as the compressing into 400 pages nearly four times as many receipts will allow."—*Illustrated London News*, April 26, 1856.

Price 2s. 6d. in richly gilt binding, with Frontispiece and Title printed in gold, and further embellished with nearly 400 exquisite Designs and Patterns,

### TREASURES IN NEEDLEWORK.

By Mrs. WARREN and Mrs. PULLAN.

"The book which Mrs. Warren and Mrs. Pullan have produced for the edification of the female part of the community deserves its especial approbation."—*Art-Journal*.

Second Edition, with Frontispiece and Title by DALIEL, strongly bound and gilt, price 2s. 6d.

### THE PRACTICAL HOUSEWIFE.

"This is a capital handbook for a young housewife. It contains Thoughts on Housekeeping—A Family Medical Guide—Food for Invalids—Cookery for Children—Rudiments of Cookery—Directions for the Laying-out of Tables—Trussing and Carving—Proper Dishes for the different Seasons—Useful Hints to Housekeepers; altogether making up a convenient book of general cookery and domestic arrangement."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 29, 1855.

Superbly bound, illustrated with 300 descriptive Engravings, price 3s. 6d.

### ELEGANT ARTS FOR LADIES.

Containing PLAIN INSTRUCTIONS, by the best Masters, in TWENTY-TWO IMPORTANT AND USEFUL ARTS.

"The whole is got up so as to be quite a lady's useful companion for leisure hours."—*Athenæum*, April 19, 1856.

ILLUSTRATED by GAVARNI, GILBERT, PHIZ, and LEECH, price 2s. each, in comic bindings.

I. CHRISTMAS CHEER. By ALBERT SMITH, ANGUS REACH, and JAMES HANNAY.

II. SKETCHES of the DAY. By ALBERT SMITH.

III. WONDERFUL PEOPLE. By HORACE MAYHEW.

IV. MEN of the HOUR. By ANGUS B. REACH.

V. Price One Shilling each, COMIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR. Profusely Illustrated by LEECH.

VI. The COMIC COCKER; or, FIGURES for the PEOPLE. Profusely Illustrated by ALFRED CHAMPELLE.

VII. BROAD GRINS from CHINA. Illustrated by LEECH.

With Illustrations by BIRKET FOSTER, cloth gilt, crown 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

### T H E M O R M O N S.

By CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.

This Work will be read with great interest, faithfully giving, as it does, the History, Present Condition, and Future Prospects of this remarkable People. It is full of authentic information, and is a complete History of the Sect.

Beautifully bound, with numerous Engravings of Birds, price 2s. 6d.

### BECHSTEIN'S HANDBOOK OF CAGE AND CHAMBER BIRDS.

Edited by H. G. ADAMS.

"A nice little book, which will doubtless become a favourite with young ladies of all ages, owing to the amount of useful information which it embodies respecting the choosing, rearing, and general treatment of our feathered pets."—*Athenæum*, April 19, 1856.

Price 2s. with Illustrated Binding,

### SKETCHES OF ENGLISH CHARACTER.

By Mrs. GORE.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

On December 1, price 1s. 6d.

### D A R K D E E D S.

By the AUTHOR of 'THE GAOL CHAPLAIN.'

London: GEORGE VICKERS, Strand.

Early in December, profusely Illustrated by ANELAY, price 3s. 6d. cloth, gilt sides and edges,

### T H E M O T H E R ' S M I S T A K E.

By Mrs. ELLIS,

Author of 'Family Secrets,' 'Women of England,' &c. &c.

London: HOULSTON & STONEMAN, Paternoster-row.

Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his printing-office No. 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, of No. 14, Wellington-street North, in the said county, Publisher, at No. 14 in Wellington-street-aforesaid; and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.—Agents: for Scotland Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for Ireland, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, November 23, 1856.